The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,015.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 58 0
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First insertion	7 As. per line.
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In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	1 & 15
„ Carwar	2	16 „ Bimlipatam	4 18
„ Mangalore	3	17 „ Vizagapatam	4 18
„ Cannanore	4	18 „ Coconada	5 19
„ Calicut	4	18 „ Madras	10 24
„ Cochin	5	19 „ Negapatam	11 25
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Pondicherry	12 26
„ Colombo	21	„ Galle	12
„ Galle	7	„ Colombo	28
„ Negapatam	19	24 „ Tuticorin	29
„ Pondicherry	11	25 „ Madras	18 1
„ Madras	13	27 „ Calicut	19 2
„ Coconada	17	2 „ Cannanore	17 3
„ Vizagapatam	18	3 „ Mangalore	18 3
„ Bimlipatam	18	3 „ Carwar	19 4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5 „ Arrive Bombay	20 5

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,050 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 15th September, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above interchanging passengers and cargo with the French Company's steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and transhipto the Rangoon Mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Sep.	Sep.	Down	Sep.	Oct.
Leave Bombay	7	21	Leave Bussorah	25	9
„ Kurrachee	11	25	„ Fao	25	9
„ Gwadur	12	26	„ Bushire	27	11
„ Muscat	15	29	„ Lingah	29	13
	Oct.			Oct.	
„ B. Abbas	17	1	„ B. Abbas	1	15
„ Lingah	18	2	„ Muscat	3	17
„ Bushire	19	3	„ Gwadur	5	19
„ Fao	22	6	„ Kurrachee	7	21
Arrive Bussorah	23	7	Arrive Bombay	10	24

The Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 510 tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. C. Shaw, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 7th September, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 14th September, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

EXTRA STEAMER TO COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam Ship "INDIA," 1050 tons, 200 H. P., Commander John Templeton, to Coast, Madras, and Calcutta on THURSDAY, the 10th September, at 5 P.M., calling at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Galle, and the usual Ports on the Coromandel Coast.

STEAM TO CANNANORE AND COCHIN.

Calling at intermediate Ports if inducement offer.

THE well-known S. S. "MULA," 800 tons, Captain Cairs, will be despatched to the above Ports, on THURSDAY, 3rd Proximo.

For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co, Agents.

Bombay, 29th August 1868.

STEAM TO CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "COLUMBIAN," (2,180 tons, 500 H. P.) Captain R. Curling, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 4th September, leaving Mazagon at Noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's Receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before 11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY the 2nd instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 27th August, 1868.

FOR MAURITIUS.

(With quick despatch)

THE Ship "STAG," 523 tons Register, Captain Ellis. For Freight apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th August 1868.

FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "J. P. WHITNEY," arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

B. F. FIELD, Jr., Agent Ship "J. P. Whitney."

Bombay, 31st August 1868.

NOTICE TO SHIP COMMANDERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, ex Ship "Star of the North," just arrived from Sydney,—Kangaroo Brand—29 Tierces, containing 304 lbs. each, PRIME MESS BEEF, in excellent order. Apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 14th August 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "MACEDON," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship "Macedon."

Bombay, 24th August 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "INDIA," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship "India."

Bombay, 1st September 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "PENDRAGON," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship "Pendragon."

Bombay, 20th August 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "PREMIER," White, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain White will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents for Captain White.

Bombay, 26th August 1868.

PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS.—The Best and Cheapest House in the trade. 1¼-inch doubl, OG Maple 18s. per dozen, 12 feet lengths; 2-inch ditto 24s.; 2½-inch ditto 30s. Rosewood and Walnut same price.

GOOD MOULDINGS AND WELL POLISHED.

Gilt insides ½-inch 3s. 6d per dozen, 6 feet 2-inch ditto 5s., 1¼-inch ditto 8s.

GILT FRAME MOULDINGS, 1inch 10s. per dozen. ½- inch ditto 15s.; 1¼-inch ditto 20s., 6 feet. Large assortment of Chromo-Lithographs, 24 different subjects, 29 by 22, 7s. 6d. each.

Engravings of every description kept in stock; also some cheap Prints, 30 by 24, 9s. per dozen; Kings 2s per gross. George Rees, 57, Drury Lane, London. Estab. 1800

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £94 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched on the 20th September next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

WANTED.

WANTED, a LADY COMPANION, to go to England with a Lady free of Charge *via* Cape. Apply to NANABHOY and SORABJEE.

Bombay, 27th August 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited).

Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation)—

House No. 1, lately occupied by J. P. Green, Esquire, Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 7, lately occupied by Mr. F. Chambers. Rent Rs. 80 per month.

Also that large and commodious House and premises in the compound adjoining the House at present occupied by W. Gilbert, Esquire. Rent Rs. 400 per month.

JAMES G. SMITH, JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th June, 1868.

NOTICES.

LOST, on SATURDAY, the 29th August, between 1 Dean Lane, Fort, and Burrowes Lane, Girgaum Road, TWO NOTES, one for Rupees 1,000 and the other for Rs. 500. Payment has been stopped at the Bank. If any one brings them to Mr. F. AZAVEDO, care of Messrs. J. A. Brown & Co., will be rewarded.

DEAR PUB,

PLEASE TO REMEMBER

OUR HOT TIFFINS

COMMENCE FROM

TO-DAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, HALF PAST ONE P.M.

ALSO FROM TO-DAY,

ICE CREAMS A 1.

DIVAN EXCHANGE,

No. 5, Apollo Street.

TO LET, apply at the DIVAN EXCHANGE ROOMS, No. 5 Apollo Street, SPACIOUS ROOMS in APOLLO STREET, suitable for a Shop or Merchant's Office. Rent moderate.

COTTON SEED CONTRACT.—TENDERS will be received for the supply of COTTON SEED to the Municipality during the year 1869.

The Cotton Seed must be delivered at the Municipal Store-keeper's Office, Boree Bunder, on the 25th day of each month.

The quantity required monthly will be 51,460 lbs. (English.)

Further information can be obtained at the Office of the Health Officer of Bombay, Dhobie Talao.

Tenders will be received up to 11 o'clock on the 11th instant, and should be addressed "To the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay."

A deposit of ten per cent. will be required on the amount of any accepted Tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JOHN LUMSDAINE, Health Officer.

Municipal Commr.'s Office, Public Health Department, 1st September 1868.

GRASS CONTRACT.—TENDERS are invited for the supply of DRY GRASS to the Municipality during the year 1869.

The Grass must be delivered at the different Municipal Stables throughout the town, viz:—

	lbs. daily.
Boree Bunder	3,094
Grass Market	2,932
Grant Road	1,530
Camatteepoora	4,148
Foras Road	1,190
Girgaum	510
Chinchpoogly	371
Mahim	238
Bandora	34
Total	14,110

Tenders may be for the whole amount, or for supply separately to different Stables.

Further information can be obtained at the Office of the Health Officer of Bombay, Dhobie Talao.

Tenders will be received up to 11 o'clock A.M. on the 11th instant, and should be addressed "To the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay."

A deposit of ten per cent. will be required on the amount of any accepted Tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JOHN LUMSDAINE, Health Officer.

Municipal Commr.'s Office, Public Health Department, 1st September 1868.

ALEXANDER GIBSON, Esquire, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having Claims upon, or against the Estate of ALEXANDER GIBSON, Esquire, late of Auchenreoch and Chapelton, in the County of Forfar, in Scotland, deceased, who died on the 16th day of January 1867, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with extract of his Registered Will and Testament Testamentor annexed) were on the 24th July 1868 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to GEORGE FOGGO, of Bombay, in the East Indies, Esquire, a member of the Firm of Messieurs FORBES & Co., are required on or before THURSDAY the 10th day of September 1868 to send to Messieurs ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, of Bombay, Solicitors of the said Administrator, the particulars of their Claims, upon or against the said Estate, and that after the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to WILLIAM BAXTER SMITH, residing at No. 13 Apsley Villas, Turckenham, in England, as the accepting Executor named in the said Will of the said deceased, having regard to the Claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said Estate, or having property of the deceased's in their hands, are hereby required to pay or account for such debts or property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 30th day of July 1868.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP, Solicitors, Bombay.

DR. DAVID RITCHIE, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having Claims upon, or against the Estate of DAVID RITCHIE, Esquire, Doctor of Medicine, on the Retired List of the Bombay Medical Establishment, and lately residing at Dalgairns, in the County of Fife, North Britain, deceased, who died on the 28th May 1868, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with the extract Trust Disposition and Settlement and the Testament Testamentor of the said Trust Disposition and Settlement annexed) were on the 24th July 1868 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to GEORGE FOGGO and JAMES PERCY LEITH, both of Bombay, British Inhabitants, Esquires, two of the members of the Firm of Messieurs FORBES and Co., are required on or before the 9th day of September 1868 to send to Messieurs ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, of Bombay, Solicitors of the said Administrators, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to GEORGE CUNNINGHAM, of the City of Edinburgh, in North Britain, Esquire, Civil Engineer, and ALEXANDER MONCRIEF, of Perth, in North Britain, Esquire, writer to the Signet, as the Executors named in the said Trust Disposition and Settlement or Will of the said deceased, having regard to the Claims of which they shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said Estate, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required to pay or account for such debts or property to the said Administrators.—Dated this 30th day of July 1868.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP, Solicitors, Bombay.

NOTICES.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS. —Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety, A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

NOTICE.—To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION in Her Majesty's Dockyard on THURSDAY the 3rd September and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings; old Canvas; Sails; Rope, old (Coir and Europe); Masts; Yards; Iron, Brass, and Copper, old; Cases; Casks; Tins, &c. Also the Stores returned from Abyssinia, such as Fittings of Troop Ships, Hawsers Coir, Gunny Bags, and Ensigns. Terms of sale as usual, and further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieutenant I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 20th August 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matters of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and of the Estate of SOONDERJEE MOOLJEE & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that by an Order dated the 1st day of September instant, made by the Honourable Sir JOSEPH ARNOULD, it was ordered that upon Advertisement of the said Order, FRANCIS ANGUS SPENCER, one of the Trustees of the said Estate, shall be at liberty to resign his Trusteeship as from the 14th day of September instant.—Dated this 1st day of September 1868.

KEIR, PRESCOT, and WINTER, Attorneys for the Trustees.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Parafin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jenning's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.

Suction and Delivery Hose.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.

Steam Engines and Boilers.

Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.

Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.

Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.

Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY, EQUITY SIDE.

(Late Supreme Court File.)

Bhagurtheebaee, widow and administratrix of Moroba Luxmonjee, deceased, Bhugwantrao Morojee and Gunputrao Morojee. } Complainants.

vs.

Succaram Luxmonjee, Hurrichund Luxmonjee, Anundrow Luxmonjee, Dadajee Wassoodew, and Ballajee Wassoodew; Radabaee, widow of the late Wassoodew Luxmonjee; Seetaee, widow, Moroba Hurree Trimbuckjee; and Nana Dhackjee—Executrix and Executors of the last Will and Testament of Rughoonath Luxmonjee, deceased, and Motabhoy Rughoonath. } Defendants.

By Original and Amended Bill.

And

Bhagurtheebaee, widow and administratrix of Moroba Luxmonjee, deceased, Bhugwantrao Morojee and Gunputrao Morojee. } Complainants.

vs.

Succaram Luxmonjee, Vishwanath Hurrichund, Anundrao Luxmonjee, Dadajee Wassoodew, and Ballajee Wassoodew; Radabhaee, widow of the late Wassoodew Luxmonjee, Seetaee, widow Moroba Hurry Trimbuckjee; and Nana Dhackjee—Executrix and Executors of the last Will and Testament of Rughoonath Luxmonjee, deceased, and Motabhoy Rughoonath. } Defendants.

By order of Revivor.

And

Bhageertheebaee, widow and administratrix of Moroba Luxmonjee, deceased, Bhugwantrao Morojee and Gunputrao Morojee. } Complainants.

vs.

Bhugwantrao Ramchunder and Yeshwantrao Wittojee, the Executors of Succaram Luxmonjee, deceased; Wishwanath Hurrychund, Anundrao Luxmonjee, Dadajee Wassoodew, and Ballajee Wassoodew; Radabhaee, widow of the late Wassoodew Luxmonjee; Seetaee, widow, surviving Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Rughoonath Luxmonjee, deceased; and Motabhoy Rughoonath, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, on the east side of Breach Candy Road, otherwise known as Girgaum Road, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 604 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 21, which said premises were formerly occupied by the late Succaram Luxmonjee, deceased, and are now occupied by Anundrao Luxmonjee or his tenants, and containing by admeasurement seven hundred and three and six-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of the late Succaram Luxmonjee, on or towards the west by the said Breach Candy Road, on or towards the north by the property of the late Succaram Luxmonjee, and on or towards the south by the property of the late Succaram Luxmonjee.

Lot No. 2.

All the estate and interest of Bhageertheebai, widow and administratrix of Moroba Luxmonjee, deceased, Bhugwantrao Morojee, Gunputrao Morojee, Bhugwantrao Ramchunder, and Yeshwantrao Wittojee, the Executors of Succaram Luxmonjee, deceased; Wiswanath Hurrychund, Anundrao Luxmonjee, Dadajee Wassoodew, Ballajee Wassoodew; Radabaee, widow of the late Wassoodew Luxmonjee; Seetaee, widow, surviving Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Rughoonath Luxmonjee, deceased; and Motabhoy Rughoonath, or any of them, in all that piece of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in the sub-district of Fort, on the west side of Cowasjee Patell Street, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 5 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 194, which said premises were formerly occupied by the late Succaram Luxmonjee, deceased, and are now occupied by Anundrao Luxmonjee or his tenants, and contain by admeasurement four hundred and ninety-five and seven-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by Cowasjee Patell Street, on or towards the west by the sweepers' passage, on or towards the north by the property of Dhunjeebhoy Jehanghier Davur, and on or towards the south by the property of Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application may be made at the Office of the Master in Equity, and at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and GREEN, Solicitors for the said Plaintiffs, No. 5 Apollo Street.—Dated this 8th day of August 1868.

CHARLES E. FOX, Master in Equity.

NOTICES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

THIRD GRAND MAGICAL AND MUSICAL PERFORMANCE

BY

PROFESSOR AND MADAME RUCHWALDY,

SATURDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER.

By general desire of the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay they have much pleasure to give their

THIRD PERFORMANCE

in which

PROFESSOR RUCHWALDY

will play on

A NOVEL INSTRUMENT,

VIOLIN CLARON, OR THE WIZARD VIOLIN,

For the first time in India and nowhere else.

PROGRAMME.

I.

MAGIC,

By means of Magnetism, Galvanism, and Electricity, with the celebrated and wonderful tricks of Professor Anderson.

II.

GRAND CONCERT

on Violin, Claron, Violin and Pianoforte,

by

PROFESSOR and MADAME RUCHWALDY,

Celebrated Pianist and Pupil of the Great Virtous Liszt.

I.—Rhapsody Grand Concert (par Liszt) ..... Madame Ruchwaldy.
II.—Trovatore, on Violin Claron } Professor and Madame
and Piano ..... } Ruchwaldy.
III.—Il Bacio, Song ..... Madame Ruchwaldy.
IV.—Air Varie de Beriot, Violin and Piano ..... } Professor and Madame
Ruchwaldy.

III.

GRAND POWER OF MAGIC,

or

the great concurrence of the Magnetique Rope-dancer and Drum of Abysainia.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes ..... Rs. 5 | Gallery .... Rs. 2
Stalls ..... „ 3 | Pit .... „ 1

Three of a Family, Rs. 12 for Dress Circle.

First-class Tickets may be had and Seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, Rampart Row, where a Plan of the Seats may be seen.

Doors open at a quarter past Eight O'clock. Performance to commence at Nine O'clock precisely.

COLABA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a further DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 350 per Share, for the year ending 30th June 1868, will be payable to the Registered Shareholders in the Company, on production of Share Certificates, at the Office of the undersigned, on and after MONDAY the 7th proximo, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

By order of the Directors,

For the London, Asiatic, and American Company (Ld.),

CHARLES E. BENN, Joint Manager, Secretaries.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closetts beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

VICTORIA SPINNING COMPANY, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—The undersigned will receive, until FRIDAY the 11th September next, PRIVATE OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the LEASE OF CERTAIN GROUND (situate at Gaumdevi) measuring 11,509 square yards or thereabouts, together with the Mill Buildings standing thereon, and a pair of Engines, Boilers, Machinery, and Stores, the property of the Victoria Spinning Company, Limited, now under liquidation. For full particulars apply at the Company's Office, No. 14 Apollo Street.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, ધાવભાઇ વવ્યવભાઇ, *i.e.* LALBHOY VULLUBBHOY, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 27th August, 1868.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of September next, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of electing Auditors for the year ending 30th June 1868, in terms of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Directors,

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers,

Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, (Ld.)

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 29th August 1868.

MRS. HERN,

3, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

Has always on hand a large and fashionable stock of

MILLINERY,

BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS, DRESSES, BALL DRESSES, &c., &c.,

and is prepared to execute

WEDDING, MOURNING,

AND OTHER ORDERS.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or satisfactory reference.

NOW READY,

SECOND EDITION OF

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE,

(Act XXV. of 1862),

Annotated up to date, with numerous Rulings of all the Superior Courts, and with Appendices containing the Laws relating to the trial of European British Subjects, and several important Decisions of High Courts on their Original Jurisdiction; also the Whipping, Evidence, Extradition, and Police Acts, and other Miscellaneous Acts and Rules of Practice relating to the Procedure in Criminal Courts in British India.

N. B.—This Edition contains new Indices and nearly six hundred and fifty Judgments and Orders of the Superior Courts.

BY H. T. PRINSEP,

BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE.

Price Rs. 15: or by Post, Rs. 16, cash.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.,.....BOMBAY.
THACKER, SPINK, & Co.,.....CALCUTTA.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Call of Rs. 21-13-1, or £2 per share, upon the shares of this Company, having already Rs. 87-4-4, or £8 paid, making Rs. 109-1-5, or £10 per share, called up.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Proprietors of this Company, holding shares in India upon which Rs. 87-4-4, or £8 per share, have been already called up, are required to PAY a FURTHER CALL of Rs. 21-13-1, or £2 per share (making Rs. 109-1-5, or £10 per share), on or before the 13th day of October next at the "New Bank of Bombay, Limited," and if such Call be not paid on or before the said 13th day of October, the holders of the shares will not be entitled to receive interest upon any portion of their shares so long as such Call shall remain unpaid, but will nevertheless be chargeable with interest upon the arrears at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, and the shares will become liable to forfeiture under the "Companies' Clauses Consolidation Act 1845."

A Circular Letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded to each shareholder.

The option of paying in full (the remaining Rs. 109-1-5 per share) upon any portion of their shares, is continued to the shareholders; and a letter authorising the Bankers to receive the payment may be obtained on application at this Office.

WALTER KNOX, Acting Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 19th August 1868.

MALVERN COLLEGE,

President and Visitor.

THE LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.

Head Master.

The Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A.,

Late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

THIS COLLEGE is conducted on the MODEL of the GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS, and there is a Modern Department distinct from the Classical.

THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN are educated at a moderate cost, and PREPARED for OXFORD or CAMBRIDGE, and for all Military and Civil Service Examinations.

SCHOLARSHIPS of CONSIDERABLE VALUE are attached to the College, to be held either in the College or at the Universities.

The Pupils are boarded with the ASSISTANT MASTERS, subject to the approval of the Head Master.

Terms for Tuition, £25 per annum to Proprietors, and £31 per annum to non-Proprietors; for Board at Masters' houses, £50.

Full information on application to Henry Aldrich, Esq., the Secretary.

Prospectuses can be obtained of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., Agents, in either of the Presidencies, or of Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.

NOTICES.

CONTINUED INCREASE OF BUSINESS.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Indian new BUSINESS of this Company for the six months ended 30th June 1868, consisted of 386 Policies, assuring Rs. 20,21,242, and yielding Rs. 95,805-10-1, in new Annual Premia, being an increase of FOURTEEN PER CENT. upon the new Business during the corresponding period of 1867.

For Forms of Proposal, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary, or to any of the Company's Agents.

D. McL. SLATER, Secretary for Western India.

N.B.—A liberal Commission allowed to Professional men and others introducing Business.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.—The Office of the undersigned has THIS DAY been REMOVED from No. 4 Meadow Street to No. 2 Bell Lane, Fort, (adjoining the French Bank). HOWARD BROTHERS.

Bombay, 24th August 1868.

FORT LIVERY STABLES.—CONVEYANCES of all descriptions to be had at a moment's notice—at any hour, day or night. No. 6, Nesbit Lane, Fort, behind Messrs. Framjee, Sands, & Co.

Terms—CASH.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

ABNEY'S POCKET CLINOMETER by Elliot. This little instrument is recommended to the notice of Contractors and Superintendents of Works. With it gradients may be instantly ascertained with ease and certainty. Price, in neat leather case, Rs. 36.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

METALLIC STATIONERY RACKS for the Office Table, with partitions for foolscap and all smaller papers and envelopes, spaces for two inks, pens, &c.—will be found infinitely more durable than the best seasoned wood. Price Rs. 7.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CROQUET.—A fresh supply of this universally favourite Game of full size and superior quality. Per set Rs. 28.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FOLDING I

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates
	Rs.	Rs per sh.			
100,000	100	all	7 p c	Agra Bank ...	126 per share.
22,000	1,000	all	9 p. c.	Bank of Bengal ..	1,760 per sh.
10,000	500	500	5 p. c.	Do. of Bombay New	571 per share
5,220	1,000	all	11½ p. c.	Do. of Madras ..	1,650 pct prem
40,000	200	all	5 p. c.	Chartered Bank of India A. & China. Chartered Mercantile Bank of India.	200 per share
30,000	250	all	6 p. c.	London &China..	280 per share
13,595	500	250	----	Delhi and London..	280 per share
30,000	250	125	8 p. ct.	National Bank of India ...	155 per share
60,000	25	all	12 p.c.	Oriental Bank ..	460 per share

LAND COMPANIES.

18,800	1,000	all	30 p s	Elphinstone Land Co..	770 to 775 p. s.
1,800	1,000	4,000	4-9	New Do..	120 per share
7,500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	Frere Land Co. ..	85 per share
2,000	5,000	4,10	Nil.	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	675 per share
6,000	2,000	1,380	Nil.	Port Canning ..	320 per share
4,000	3,000	all	80 p s	Colaba Land Co ..	1,625

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.....	980
500	2,500	all	1371	Alliance Spinning.	1,800
100	2,000	all	....	Arkwright	500
100	5,500	all	....	Bombay	3,500
900	1,000	1,000	10 p ct	Bombay United.....	965
800	500	500	12 p ct	Broach Mills	375
320	5,000	all	....	Coorla Spinning ..	1,800
750	2,00.	650	270	Great Eastern.....	1,770
2,50	1,000	all	135	Manockji Petit's ..	695
800	2,350	all	....	Oriental Mills ...	1,965
600	2,500	2,300	....	Royal	1,500
50	5,000	all	....	Victoria Spinning ..	2,000

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	21 3 0	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	728 per shares
	£20	19 6 8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198 per share
	£100	1,050	do.	Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,120 per share

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,500	2,000	1,000	9	Apollo Bond. Warehouse Company ..	443
4,00	50	50	6	Mechanics' Buildings Company ..	35
500	2,000	3'0	12	Kurrachee Landing & Shipping Co. ..	150
2,000	500	all	3 p cr ct	Treacher & Co.	189

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

Banks.	Date of Liquidation.	Number of Shares.	Amount Paid-up	Amount Returned.	Price of Shares.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	Jan. '68	20,000	500	...	101
,, China		4,000	75	131	3
,, Guzerat	May '67	20,000	100	...	85
B'bay Presidency Bk.	Aug. '67	40,000	150	75	26
,, Trading Bnkg.	Sept. '67	2 ,000	200	35	20
Brokers' Bank	Sept. '67	20 0 0	200	40	75
Central Bank	Mar. '63	40,000	250	...	19
Indian Peninsula	Feb. '67	20,000	200	...	20
Royal Bank	May '67	50,000	200	...	29
Eyal Credit Mobilier		20,0 0	400	94	2
Old Financial	Apr. '67	30,000	150	66	6

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

Back Bay Co.	Nov. '66	1,000	5,200	1,250	420
B'bay & Bengal S. S.		800	3,500	1,450	980
Frere Reclamation ...		2,00	4,100	...	140
Iron Shipping		472	3,500	975	950

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks..	6 months' sight	1s. 11d. to 1s. 11¼d.
Do. Credits..	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 7/16d. to 1s. 11 9/16d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11½d.
Calcutta	At sight ...	99½
Do.	30 days' sight..	99¾
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¼
China	60 days' sight	218

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER.

				Per Candy.
Comrawuttees	..	New	..	225 to 230
Akote..	..	..	..	231 to 235
Broach..	..	..	..	
Dholleras..	..	..	..	240 to 242
Bhownuggur	..	..	..	
Veravulsa..	..	..	..	215 to 225
Vingoria..	..	..	..	230 to 235
Dharwar Sawginned	..	..	..	242 to 245
Khandeish ...	..	..	..	218 to 220
Barsee ...	..	..	..	

Ready sales.....775 Candies.
Market strong.

CALCUTTA—AUGUST 27.

The transactions reported in Government Papers were at the following rates:—4 per cents. at Rs. 4-6 discount; 5 per cents. of 1856-57 at Rs. 9-1½, and small prices up to Rs. 10-9 premium, and 5½ per cent. at Rs. 15-2 and 15-4 premium. The transactions reported in shares were as follows:—
Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,750.
National Bank shares at Rs. 134 and 134½.
Great Eastern Hotel Co.'s shares at Rs. 115.
Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, a good number at Rs. 310.
Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares at Rs. 115.—*Englishman.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ended 25th August, 1868.

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital, paid up, ...	Rs.	2,20,00,000	0 0
Reserve Fund, ...		17,97,647	15 11
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... Rs. 52,55,365 3 2		1,71,70,363	10 9
Do. do. at Branches, ,, 1,19,14,998 7 7			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches.		3,19,27,959	5 7
Bank Post Bills, &c.		10,35,895	14 11
Sundries		5,35,825	11 11
	Rs...	7,44,67,695	11 1

ASSETS.

Government Securities, ...	Rs.	89,30,021	9 0
Loans on Govt. Securities at Head Office and Branches, ...		43,96,052	0 0
Accounts of Credit on do. do. do.	...	1,34 93,449	15 1
Mercantile Bills discounted at do.	...	1,18,83,214	8 4
Dead Stock, ...	...	8,15,354	0 7
Stamps, ...	...	3,67,730	3 3
Sundries, ...		7,36,604	2 4
	Rs...	4,05,75,846	7 7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office, ... Rs.	1,40,53,291 6 8		
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ..... ,,	1,98,78,557 12 10		
		3,38,91,849	3 6
	Rs.	7,44,67,695	11 1

Bank Numbers .....

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 2.
Martin, Staff Assistant Surgeon, British Medical Service, on leave, from Poona.
Anderson, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 2.
Twentyman, Captain, 18th Hussars, to rejoin from leave, to Deolalee.
Worgan, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Poona.
Anderson, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Cawnpore.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—2ND SEPTEMBER.

London	Cotton	£1 0s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.	
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	do.	
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 0s. 0d.	to £1 7s. 6d.	do.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d.	to £1 0s. 0d.	
Overland	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet	
China	Cotton	Rs. 2 to 3	per bale.	
Mauritius	Gram	Rs. 0 12 0	per bag.	

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Sept. 2	Egeria	Burt	Singapore.
	Pearl of India....	Osborn	Singapore.
	Peruvian (s)	Salmon	Liverpool.
	Sattara (s)	Beyts.....	Malabar Coast, Galle, and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *Queensland*, Montgomery, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer *Sakara*, Beazley, to Singapore.
Ship *Sophia Jowlin*, Singer, to Calcutta.

The S. S. *Ganges*, to Aden and Suez, began to load yesterday.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

BOMBAY, 1st 1-5 P.M.—H. M. S. "Vigilant from Bombay arrived.
CALCUTTA, 2nd 2 A.M.—French Mail steamer "Labourdonnais" went to sea at 1-30 P.M.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.—The Telegraph of 27th August announced the arrival of the ship "Bishops."
DEPARTURES.—August 27th, ships "Moore's Fort," "Knight Companion," "British Admiral," "India," "Wayfarer," and "Vancouver."

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—August 26th, S. S. "Burmah," A. Gray, N. Ports.
DEPARTURES.—August 27th, "Eastward Ho," R. Davies, Calingapatam; "Memento," ——— London

LATEST DATES BY DAWK OR STEAMER.

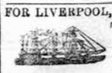
ADEN	Aug. 28	MADRAS	Aug. 28
CALCUTTA	Aug. 28	SHANGHAI	Aug. 1
HONGKONG	Aug. 7	SINGAPORE	Aug. 15
KURRACHEE	Aug. 29	SUEZ	Aug. 15
LONDON (*via Marseilles*)	Aug. 7		

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO MADRAS & CALCUTTA.
(Calling at Coast Ports if inducement offers.)

THE Steamer "NADA," 1,000 tons, Captain WOOD, will be despatched on MONDAY, 21st instant.
STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd September 1868. Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA THE CAPE, UNDER STEAM.



THE Inman Screw Steamer "CITY OF MANCHESTER," Captain JONES, 1,906 tons Register, and 350 Horse Power, will be despatched on or about 21st instant.
She has accommodation for forty First Class Passengers and carries a Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers, or to EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 3 P.M., on MONDAY next, the 7th instant, for the purchase of the undermentioned English compressed HAY and FORAGE, which can be seen at the Commissariat Godowns, Elphins one Bunder, by applying to the Warrant Officer in charge:—
About 6,056 Bales of English compressed Hay.
About 1,503 Bales of English compressed Forage.
Terms—CASH, on acceptance of Tender and delivery of bales.
No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.
L. M. DAVIES, Major,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.
Commissariat Depot Office, Colaba, 2nd Sept. 1868.

NOTICE.—100 PONIES, property of Government, returned from Abyssinia, will be SOLD by AUCTION at the Commissariat Stores, Poona, on the dates shown below:—
SATURDAY, 5th September, at 12 o'clock noon, 50 Ponies.
WEDNESDAY, 9th September, at 12 o'clock noon, 50 Ponies.
Terms of Sale—CASH, and the Animals to be removed immediately the Sale closes, or else they will be resold at the risk and cost of the first purchaser.
E. S. WALCOTT, Lieut., for Captain,
Assistant Commissary General P. D. A.
Commissariat Office, Poona, 31st August 1868.

BOMBAY JOINTSTOCK CORPORATION, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE TO DEBTORS AND TO DEFAULTING CONTRIBUTORIES.—The Official Liquidators having obtained leave from SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, Knight, by an Order dated 29th August 1868, "to sell and dispose of separately, or together, by Public Sale or Private Auction, in such parcels as they shall think fit, all or any of the debts and claims of the said Official Liquidators upon Contributories or other Debtors of the said Corporation upon such terms and conditions as to the said Official Liquidators shall seem meet," NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned are now prepared to receive offers for the sale of the said Assets of the Corporation, particulars of which may be ascertained on application at the Office of the Liquidators, 24, Rampart Row. Should there be any outstanding claims unsold within one month from this date, a List thereof will then be published, in the Local Newspapers preparatory to a Sale by Public Auction.
F. A. SPENCER, } Official Liquidators.
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN, }
24, Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st September 1868.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Sassoon Buildings, No. 7, Apollo Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 P.M., when the following Resolution, passed at the Ordinary General Meeting held on the 26th August, will be submitted for confirmation:—
"That Clause XIX. of the Articles of Association—which provides that in case the Company should at any time be wound up, it should be wound up by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay—be cancelled."
In the event of the above Resolution being confirmed, it will be proposed that the Company be wound up voluntarily."
By order of the Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Sassoon Buildings, No. 7, Apollo Street, Bombay, 3rd September, 1868.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

IMPORTANT WORKS IN ENGINEERING, ARCHITECTURE, &c.

Cresy's Encyclopedea of *Civil Engineering*.....Rs.	26 4
Fairbairn's Useful Information for Engineers, 3 vols.	22 8
Fergusson's History of Architecture, 3 vols. 1,500 illustrations	80 0
Merrett's Land and Engineering, Surveying, Levelling, &c. &c.....	9 8
Hurst's Architectural Surveyors' Hand Book.....	3 12
Nystrom's Pocket Book of Mechanics and Engineering	5 12
Simms, On Levelling, &c	6 8
——— Practical Tunnelling.....	12 0
Rankine's Civil Engineering	12 0
——— The Steam Engine	9 8
——— Rules and Tables	6 12
Barlow, On the Strength of Materials.....	13 8
Blenkarn, On Specifications	13 8
Builders' Practical Director, containing Plans, Sections, Elevations, Estimates, Quantities, Prices, &c.	40 0
Humber's Record of Modern Engineering for 1866. New Vol	45 0
Shortrede's Logarithmic Tables to seven places of decimals.....	22 8
Roorkee Professional Papers on Indian Engineering. Vol 4.....	21 0
Tates' Mechanical Philosophy	8 0
Tredgold's Elementary Principles of Carpentry.....	26 4
Parker's Introduction to Gothic Architecture	3 12
Newth's Mechanics and Hydrostatics.....	6 8
Executed Examples by Modern Architects.....	23 8
Hascoll's Land and Marine Surveying	9 8
Simms, On Mathematical Instruments	4 8
Laxton's Builders' Price Book, 1866	3 0
Weale's Engineers' Pocket Book, 1864	4 8
Adcock's ditto ditto 1865.....	4 8
Bayma's Molecular Mechanics	8 0
Dempsey's Working Drawing of Stations, Engine Houses, Manufactures, &c	31 8
——— Trussed Bridges and Viaducts.....	15 0
Ryde's General Text Book for Architects, Engineers, Surveyors, &c	21 0
Rickman's Gothic Architecture.....	16 0
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.	

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

Williams' Through Burmah to Western China in 1863 .....Rs.	4 8
Punch, Vol 54, Jan. to June 1868.....	6 8
Braddon's Eleanor's Victory. Parlour edition.....	2 8
——— Only a Clod Ditto	2 8
Piesse's Chemical Magic.....	4 8
Rymer Jones' Animal Kingdom	20 0
Max Muller's Chips from a German Workshop	16 0
Hoyle's Book of Games.....	0 12
Dickens's Great Expectations. New edition	2 4
The Search for Livingstone; by E. D. Young	4 8
Hopkins' Hand Book of Averages. New edition	13 8
Dana's System of Mineralogy.....	27 0
Paxton's Botanical Dictionary. New edition.....	18 12
Gordon's "Ever Victorious Army"; or, the Suppression of the Taeping Rebellion.....	11 4
Buchan's Hand Book of Meteorology	6 8
"New Grouning" by author of the "Heir of Redclyffe"	2 4
Merry Conceits; by C. H. Ross.....	0 12
The White Cockade; by Grant	1 8
London Society. Vol. 13	8 0
National Illustrated Pronouncing Dictionary.....	1 0
Pollok's Course of Time, 13mo cloth.....	1 4
Nathan the Wise; by Lessing. Translation.....	1 12
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.	

(Now Ready.)
BENGAL DIRECTORY, ABRIGED EDITION, 1868, corrected to June 30, containing a General Alphabetical List of European Residents in [redacted] under arrangements with [redacted] class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, ... to give through Bills of Lading for Goods
THACKER, SPINK, & Co.—Calcutta.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINS the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the G. I. P. Line, and also the B. B. & C. I. alterations.

CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coastand River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA
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THOMAS LIDBETTER,
Bombay, 2nd September 1868. Average Adjuster.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1868.

MORALISTS who tell us that Bombay has prostituted the great opportunities presented to it by the American war overlook the fact that this community has lost, by the fluctuations of the cotton trade since September or October 1864, twice the amount of the profits it realised during the halcyon days when there was a cotton famine in Lancashire. There is no fact in our recent history which it is more necessary to impress upon the public mind. All our vast gains during the cotton period are gone, and gone not so much by speculation as by the losses in cotton during 1864, 1865, 1866, and 1867. The losses by speculation and the losses on cotton shipments are two essentially different things; they operate in an essentially different way; and to a community they carry with them essentially different results. By speculation the money merely, as a general rule, changes hands; it passes from the possession of one capitalist to another, or it filters from the hands of a capitalist or series of capitalists, great or small, into the hands of the mass of the labouring or industrial community who may be employed on the schemes they have projected. In the former case the money may be regarded as still available for trade; in the latter it is undoubtedly withdrawn, but only for a time. No sooner has it been thus withdrawn than the innumerable little rivulets, each a diminutive Pactolus, begin to set again in the direction of the larger channels of trade, pouring their driblets of treasure into them; and these in turn flow towards the larger currents of commerce and finally find their way again, by the process of barter or sale that is going on in every community, into the great commercial tides which are constantly ebbing and flowing between different nations all round the globe. In this sense the capital distributed among the working masses is temporarily lost to trade. In the case of the Back Bay Company the amount of earth thrown into Back Bay represents so much capital paid to labourers, and, therefore, so much withdrawn for a time from the available trading wealth of the place. If they leave the town and carry their little hoard to their native village, there to sleep until it is spent, it is a positive impoverishment, so far, of the community of Bombay; if they remain in Bombay and bury it, it is just the same. The question here is one of time—when will it again reach the current of commerce which is ever flowing and reflowing between Bombay and distant lands. And while it does not so return the money is literally abstracted from the trading resources of the community. In the mere transfer of shares, however, such as was common enough during the share mania, the community is not so impoverished. In a place like Bombay, the action of speculation is a great see-saw, one man is down to-day and up to-morrow; the money merely passes from one man to another; or from an association to individuals; and from the latter it finds its way rapidly again into the channels of trade. The only peculiarity lies in what we witnessed in Bombay and witness everywhere in times of speculation, the inflation of the shares of the various companies, and subsequently the sudden destruction of all the premiums and much of the capital of these shares. Banks and individuals regarded these premiums as so much solid capital and lent or bought in the belief in its reality. Thus a whole mountain of credit, of imaginary capital, of mere wind, was raised on the small substratum of actual cash, and when that superstructure collapsed and was utterly swept out of existence, it was found that a few had become enriched whilst many were ruined. We had thus in the latter part of 1865 a community poor in the sense of the majority of its individual members having contracted obligations on the faith of mere simulacra; but not at all poor in the sense of the hard cash which it had really amassed out of cotton having been lost to it. The capital still remained among us, and although in few hands would always have been reckoned amongst the available resources of the town.

Now, let it be borne in mind that in March 1865, most of us were beggars, and yet the community was rich. Of the sixty millions of extra profit which had come into Western India during the four years preceding the fall of Richmond, the city of Bombay had secured for itself probably not much more than ten. In 1861 and in the beginning of 1862 this city had the lion's share of all the profit derived from cotton. In the three following years it became known in the dark places of the Mofussil that a mighty people were at war in some remote land, and that some other mighty people wanted cotton and would pay fabulous prices for it. From that time the fabulous prices went chiefly into the pockets of the growers, but nevertheless our share of the spoil may be estimated at the sum we have already named. These ten millions sterling of pure extra profit, of profit forming an addition to the ordinary capital of the place, were actually in Bombay in hard cash towards the end of the cotton period; for the Bombay Reclamation Company's works were not then begun, and the other causes which affected the available capital had not then come into operation. Scarcely anybody had realised his investments and carried them to England, so that there was no appreciable diminution of the capital from that cause. The question we want to consider then is—Is this money still among us, the ownership of it only being changed; if the autumn of 1864, when the war seemed about to end, to be subjected to a succession of annual panics, by which it has not only lost all the profits the community has made on cotton, but as much again. Of the money which has found its way through Bombay into the pockets of the ryots of Western and Central India we take no account, as the money is not part of the profits derived by the city from the war; and it is one of the greatest misfortunes of the place that instead of coming into circulation it is hoarded in the earth or lying useless on the necks of cattle. The panic in Liverpool of September 1864 struck Fair Dhollera down from 22d. or 23d. per pound to 13d. per pound, and much of the cotton shipped from Bombay at the higher rates, or about Rs. 600 per candy, was sold in Liverpool at the panic rates. Merchants here had still their funds well in hand and were able to protect their correspondents at home by timely remittances. It is impossible to estimate with accuracy the aggregate loss which Bombay sustained by this panic, but it is believed that it was not less than five millions of pounds. When, however, the negotiations for peace failed in America and confidence was restored in Liverpool the market rose again and a small portion of this loss of five millions was recovered in the beginning of 1865. Trade, meanwhile, went on languidly, owing chiefly to the discouragement produced by the losses in cotton, and to the community being engrossed in share speculation, until it received its second check by the prostration of the South in March 1865. From 19d. and 20d. per lb. cotton sank suddenly to 9d., and merchants had redrafts to meet which might amount to not far short of two or three millions. In the latter months of 1865 dealers in Liverpool began to realize the fact that, although the war had been brought to a close, the South could not supply cotton for a year or two to come, and accordingly prices again rose by which Bombay was enabled to recover a portion of the losses she had suffered by the decline of March. Cotton bought at 9d., 10d., or 11d. before July 1865 was sold at prices ranging from 13d. to 18d. a pound towards the end of the year. But these high prices, which seemed at the time to be the means of enabling Bombay to retrieve its past losses, proved the bait which ruined it. In the latter months of 1865 the city was overflowing with money; and the best proof of this is that the cotton speculators were then paying the ryots before-hand for the crops they bought, and that the mint could not coin fast enough for the requirements of trade the bullion which was presented to it. During December 1865, and January February and March 1866, there were shipped from Bombay not less than 600,000 bales of cotton, the greater portion of it purchased at an average of Rs. 400 per candy, and arriving in Liverpool to find a market prostrated by the panic which was ushered in by the fall of Overend, Gurney, and Co., amongst others, in May 1866. Nor did it stop there. In April, May, and June, shipments went forward of over 400,000 bales. Cotton which had for the most part been bought when prices were ruling at 16d., or 18d., and 20d., found a market glutted with the raw material and prices at 8d. for Fair Dhollera, not to speak of the reduced prices at which cotton of inferior quality, or alleged to be of inferior quality, had to be sold or sacrificed. Bombay was ruined. It was the third severe shock the city had sustained within two years, and it is calculated that the total loss by this crisis must have reached somewhere about 12 millions. Nearly the whole cotton crop of Western India had been shipped during these first months of 1866 under the belief that prices would rise to the high rates of 1864; and when the panic set in in England it was clear that all hope for Bombay was utterly extinguished. The shipments which went forward during the latter half of the year were merely nominal; but the market was rising chiefly in consequence of the sudden termination of the Prusso-Austrian war. The rise did little, however, to break the fall of Bombay, for though the cotton shipped in the middle of the year arrived in a buoyant market, the quotations averaged only about 11¼d. in October, 10¼d. in November, and 11¼d. at the end of December—rates sufficiently low to leave the tremendous loss we have indicated. The year which followed—1867—presents the same story of shipping at high prices and selling at low. In January 1867 Fair Dhollerah was commanding 12½d. in Liverpool, and eleven months afterwards it was selling at 5⅞d. But, meanwhile merchants had shipped the largest quantity of cotton ever shipped from Bombay and as two-thirds of it had gone forward before the monsoon when the highest prices ranged, shippers were caught again at the fall. We believe we do not over-estimate the losses sustained during 1867, if we state them at five millions sterling. Nor is even this the end of our troubles. Prices again rose from 6d. in January last to 11d. in April; and under the influence of the high prices the crop was pushed rapidly forward. It is true that the low priced cotton which was shipped during the latter months of 1867 caught the rise in February, March, and April of the present year, and so far modified the losses which had arisen on the total transactions of 1867; but we are again at the present moment in the old dilemma, and the high priced cotton of the earlier months of the present year is now selling at fearful loss in Liverpool. Our latest quotation is 8¼d. but recent sale advices show that a considerable quantity has been disposed of at prices ranging from 6½d. to 7½d. per pound. No doubt a good deal of the cotton now on the way has been sold to arrive at comparatively high prices, such as from 9d. up to 10½d. As these purchases however were chiefly made by speculators in Liverpool they are not likely to be taken up, and the cotton will probably be forced on the Liverpool market and the consignees compelled to take such sums as they can get from the speculators. The loss on these shipments will be by no means inconsiderable. With regard to *the shipments of 1868, it is a matter for congratulation* that the bulk of the cotton which has been sent forward at a high price is on Home account, so that the loss this year will not tell so very heavily on Bombay. From the losses stated, amounting to twenty-four millions, we have to deduct the recoveries made in the beginning of 1865 and at different times in subsequent years amounting to about three millions.

Here then are 20 or 21 millions of capital, and we do not think that the figure stated is very far from the mark, lost in our cotton trade alone since September 1864. It is capital actually taken out of the place, and it is twice as much as the city of Bombay made during the fruitful years of the war. Had we avoided speculation in the end of 1864 and the beginning of 1865 ever so much, and invested our money in the most solid of undertakings, the city would still have been impoverished to an extent which would have utterly prostrated it for years to come, unless either new capital were introduced or credit restored under the influence of a rise in the cotton market. Taking our profits up to the present time at ten millions and our net losses at twenty millions, the city of Bombay is thus a loser by its whole operations in cotton, since 1861, to the extent of ten millions sterling. In other words we are ten millions poorer than we were when the war began; we have ten millions less capital actually in the place, and to this sum of ten millions we have to add the money drained into the Government treasury and taken out of general circulation by the Government sales of lands and the execution of reclamation and other unproductive works in Bombay and at Port Canning—amounting to not less than two millions sterling. Thus, whatever share speculation has done, it is absolutely imperative to bear in mind that we owe our impoverishment to our losses in cotton; for while share speculation only transferred money from one Bank or one individual to another, our transactions in cotton took it entirely out of the country.

OUR letters from Peshawur and Kurrachee, published to-day, both repeat the rumour of an engagement on the North-West frontier, in which General Wilde was wounded. The fact shows how widely the report must have spread, and we are particularly curious to know how it reached Kurrachee. There can be no doubt that it is incorrect.

THE Akhoond of Swat, it appears, has punished the Boomairees severely, putting some two hundred of them to death. It is added that the Wahabee Moolvies of Boonair have sought pro-

SATURDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER.

OUR Afganistan letter to-day shows that Mahomed Azim Khan is still on the wing. He made an effort, with the forces that remained faithful to him, to recapture Ghiznee, but in an engagement that took place he was defeated, with what appears to have been a heavy loss, by Mahomed Yakoob Khan, the son of the new Ameer. He seems then to have gone in the direction of Turkistan, with the intention of appealing in person to his nephew, Abdool Rahman Khan, for assistance, but a letter he received from that Sirdar while on the way induced him to remain in the field, with what troops he could muster, rather than sacrifice his last chance by flight. Abdool Rahman Khan is said to have despatched several regiments from Tukhta Pool to aid him. He has done this twice already, if we recollect right, within the last few months; but from a disinclination on the part of the leaders (at least so it was alleged) to fight for Mahomed Azim Khan, no real aid was given—on the contrary the other side was strengthened. It remains to be seen whether this is to be the upshot on the present occasion. In any case Mahomed Azim Khan's efforts do not seem to have excited any alarm. Indeed it was believed he would find it difficult now to preserve his own personal safety. As to Cabul, business was being resumed, though the Balla Hissar fort still remained in the enemy's hands.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar has yielded to the representations of the Government of India, and has paid into the Bombay Treasury Rs. 1,68,000, as the amount of the subsidy with arrears due from him to his nephew the Sultan of Muscat.—*Englishman, August* 28.

WE understand that the salary of the Political Agent to the Governor-General at the Court of Burmah will, in furture, be fixed at Rs. 2,000 per mensem. Hitherto Captain Sladen, as Agent to the Chief Commissioner British Burmah, has been paid at the rate of Rs. 1,500 per mensem. —*Id.*

THE Secretary of State for India in according his sanction to the appointment of a covenanted officer to be Under-Secretary of the Financial Department, in lieu of one Assistant Secretary on the salary assigned to the Under-Secretaries in the Home and Foreign Departments, remarked that he had sanctioned the appointment as proposed in the hope that by the employment of a covenanted officer in this situation increased efficiency would be given to the Financial Secretariat.—*Id.*

WE are sorry to learn from the weekly report from the Central Provinces, that although the weather had been favourable, and the crops in general were flourishing, cholera still raged over the greater part of the Nagpore and Jubulpore divisions, and although in some parts it was decreasing, in others it was on the increase. In the city of Saugor it has been unusually fatal, nearly half of those attacked during the week having died. There were also a few cases of small-pox in some of the villages, but the cattle disease had almost disappeared. —*Id.*

THE steamer "Sir W. Peel," which was sent down by Government to search for the crew of the "Sultana" wrecked in the Multah, has returned unsuccessful. All the houses of refuge were visited, and the shore carefully searched, but no traces of the crew could be found. The mizen topmast of the vessel was found on Bangadoony Island, with some logs of teak timber marked G. B. and Co. Before the arrival of the "Sir W. Peel," the houses of refuge to the eastward had all been searched by the schooner "Alexandra," which was despatched from Canning, but no one was found. The "Alexandra" is still cruising in the vicinity of the wreck.—*Id.*

IT is rumoured in cantonments that on the first march that H. M.'s 6th Foot took towards Hazara as many as seventy men fell out from sunstroke, and thirteen cases proved fatal. This is only a rumour and we shall rejoice if it proves nothing more.—*Lucknow Times, August* 29.

THE Duke of Edinburgh is expected in Lucknow between the first and fifteenth of November. We are sorry to hear his visit is to be simply a flying one, and that he cannot be with us more than one day.—*Id.*

AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY : WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.

MR. G. NORMAN, Acting Collector of Bombay, was the first witness examined. President—I believe you are in the Bombay Civil Service ?—(A.) Yes, I am. (Q.) What office do you hold ?—(A.) I am Acting Collector of Bombay. (Q.) How long have you been in that employment ?—(A.) With slight intervals, since August 1865. (Q.) And when did you become a director of the Bank of Bombay ?—(A.) At the end of February 1866. (Q.) And when did you cease to be a director ?—(A.) When the bank went into liquidation.—(Q.) Did you receive any instructions when you were appointed ?—(A.) No, none. (Q.) Neither verbal nor written ?—(A.) None whatever. I only got intimation of my appointment. (Q.) Have you any letter that you at any time received from the Government during the time you were a Government director ?—(A.) I have not received any letters in connection with bank matters. (Q.) Nor written any letters to Government ?—(A.) No, either Mr. Lushington or Mr. Chapman wrote the letters to Government, they being my seniors. (Q.) Were you ever employed in a bank before ?—(A.) Never. (Q.) You are aware that certain charges have been made against the Government directors, and therefore it is my duty to ask you whether you have ever indulged in any speculation ?—(A.) No, I was not in Bombay during the speculation times. (Q.) Have you held any shares in any companies since your appointment ?—(A.) I held shares in railway companies and two shares in the Bank of Bombay. That is all. (Q.) Have you been under any obligation, pecuniary or otherwise, during that period to any native in Bombay ?—(A.) No. President—You have heard the evidence of Mr. Chapman. I think you were present when he was being examined as to the 25 lakh loan to Premchund Roychund. Witness—Yes, I was present. (Q.) Have you any addition to make to that evidence ?—(A.) No. His evidence is my recollection of what took place with one exception, and that is with regard to myself—I did not, as said by Mr. Lidderdale, discuss with him after the meeting broke up. With that exception the evidence is all correct. (Q.) Do you agree with Mr. Chapman in thinking that the commercial directors were not always full and explicit with the Government directors as to the business of the bank ?—(A.) I think they were, with one exception. That one case was on the occasion of the Rs. 3,15,000 overdraft to Premchund Roychund. (Q.) That was the overdraft that Mr. Tracey guaranteed ?—(A.) Yes. That is the only occasion which comes to my mind in which I think we were not fully informed of matters, and that only referred to one of the directors. I think we always worked quite well together. (Q.) Then I understand that you have no addition to make to that evidence ?—(A.) No, I have none.

President—Now you were referred to by almost every one as *the* party who would give us reliable information as to the value of the land deposited as security. Now, what are your means of knowledge on that subject ?—(A.) I am largely employed by Government to purchase land in Bombay. During the last three years, I think, I must have spent 50 lakhs on the purchase of land in Bombay. President—I did not know that the Government bought land in Bombay. Witness—Land required for railways and public companies. We purchased a large quantity of land for the Back Bay Company ; but my chief means of knowledge would be from deeds which are brought to my office. (Q.) Why are they brought to your office ?—(A.) Under regulation 19 of 1867 when a piece of land is sold in Bombay it is necessary for the vendor and purchaser to give notice to the Collector in order that the Collector may know about the land rent. (Q.) Is that pension, you mean ?—(A.) Pension is one sort of land revenue in Bombay. There are various kinds, but it very often happens that instead of giving merely written notice the copies of deeds are sent to my office and notice given in that way. (Q.) But unless you went and inspected the land, that would not give you much knowledge ?—(A.) I think I know most of the land in Bombay. President—I do not doubt it, I only want to know your means of knowledge ? Witness—My information would be more from the rent of the land than from anything else. (Q.) How many parcels of land were there deposited by Premchund on that day ?—(A.) There were a good many parcels of land, for instance, land on the flats, which may have been broken up into twenty different parcels. (Q.) But how many different properties ?—(A.) Dhackjee Chawl, Locksley Hall (Byculla), the Livery Stables property at Byculla ; a large house on Malabar Hill which Mr. McCulloch now occupies ; a small house on Malabar Hill ; and the Coorla property —although I don't know much about that last property. That is all I have on my list. (Q.) But there were twelve properties altogether.—(A.) Well, I don't know what he means by different properties. That is what we got according to the list. (Q.) Have you got the list there ? There were two bungalows—two small houses—in Matharpacady, (?) Mazagon. Was that given in ?—(A.) I think it was, but I have not got it on my list. (Q.) Was not that mentioned at the meeting ?—(A.) I have a sort of idea that it was mentioned, but I can't recollect. President—Well, I think it was afterwards deposited, along with one-fifth of the Coorla property. Now which of these properties do you know personally ?—(A.) I don't know the Coorla property, but that consists of a share of the Spinning Mill and of the landed estate. (Q.) Do you know all the other properties ?—(A.) Yes, and I believe all the other directors knew them also. (Q.) Well, what was the value Premchund put upon them ?—(A.) He valued Dhackjee Chawl at ten lakhs. (Q.) Do you make it as much as that ?—(A.) I believe that is what he gave for it. President—No, no, surely not. Witness—Yes, I think it was. I believe this was the way it occurred. He first purchased it for five lakhs, and repurchased it again for ten lakhs. (Q.) And then he sold it for ten lakhs ?—(A.) Well, I don't know, but I think in his evidence the day before yesterday he said so. (Q.) Well, now, take the bungalow at Malabar Hill—the largest one. What did he value that at ?—(A.) He valued the bungalows at three lakhs of rupees. (Q.) Well, that is more than he gave for them. (A.) He said that was what he could get for them. (Q.) And what did you reduce that to ?—(A.) I have my valuation here. (Q.) Perhaps you will just read it. Did you make the valuation at the time ?—(A.) No, I can't say I made it at the time, but it is a valuation which I shall put it. (Q.) Well, what did you value them at the time ?—(A.) I have the large houses at Malabar Hill down as worth Rs. 9,45,000. I have arrived at that by taking Rs. 600 a month as the rent, and I made a deduction of one-eight from the gross rental and took the value at fifteen years' purchase. That house, I believe, was at that time occupied by Premchund, but before that, if I am not much mistaken, the last tenant was paying Rs. 1,000 for it. President—That was in the extravagant time—about May 1865 ? Witness—Yes. The present rent is Rs. 500 a month. President—I know there are very much better houses to be got at Malabar Hill for Rs. 500 a month. Witness—Well, Rs. 500 a month has been paid for that house ever since 1866. (Q.) Then, as to the next house ?—(A.) I believe Rs. 1,200 a month was asked for it. The small house has been purchased by Messrs. Graham and Co., I believe. I have put the rent of that one down at Rs. 350 a month. At that time I believe it was Rs. 400, and I make the value of it Rs. 55,125. (Q.) These are calculations you have made since—lately.—(A.) I have worked them out since, but I can't say I worked them out in this way at that time. (Q.) But can you tell us what calculations you made at the time when these properties were deposited ?—(A.) I did not make any calculation at that time. (Q.) Well, what I want to know is, what did you consider the property to be worth at the time when the list was presented in Mr. Lidderdale's bungalow ?—(A.) Well, I say that the value which I have down here is a fair valuation of the property at the time and not a high valuation. (Q.) I shall come to that afterwards, but I want to know your valuation of the property at the meeting at which you were present in Mr. Lidderdale's bungalow.—(A.) I think Premchund's valuation was twenty-five lakhs, so far as I remember. President—Eighteen lakhs, I think. Witness—I think 25 lakhs is what he said it was worth. I did not think it was worth nearly that, but about fourteen lakhs. I did not however make any calculation at that time on paper. (Q.) Then you made a rough estimate at that time that it was worth about 14 lakhs ?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And what do you estimate the property at Mazagon to be worth ?—(A.) I have not got that down on my list. (Q.) I mean the two small houses at Mazagon which have realised Rs. 17,730.—(A.) Yes, but that was a very small matter. I don't know the houses. I know all the others. (Q.) Except the Coorla property ?—(A.) Oh, yes. (Q.) What did you estimate the Coorla property at ?—(A.) At half what Premchund said. He said about four lakhs, and I put it down at about two, I believe ; but I have got no note. (Q.) That was sold for Rs. 75,000 ?—(A.) Yes. I believe there were some peculiar circumstances connected with that property. It was not solely landed property, and Premchund had only a share. (Q.) Then there is the bungalow known as Locksley Hall ?—(A.) Yes, I have got that down at Rs. 63,000, reckoning the rent at Rs. 400 a month. They were asking a thousand a month then. (Q.) It realised Rs. 46,000 ?—(A.) Yes, it sold very cheap. When I came to Bombay in 1865, I wanted a house near the Byculla Club and tried to get a small and good one. They asked Rs. 250 a month for one, and it was taken next day by some one at Rs. 400, so that the rent I have put down upon this house is not at all high. (Q.) Well, then, what about the Livery Stables ?—(A.) That was brought to about Rs. 1,000 a month at that time, and I have taken it at Rs. 1,57,500. President—That sold for Rs. 45,000. Then there is the Dhackjee Chawl. What did you estimate that at ?—(A.) I estimate that at Rs. 100 a square yard. It contains 5,750 square yards. And I may mention that last year the Municipal Commissioner sold a piece of land, within 200 yards of this, to the Hon'ble Mungaldass Nathoobhoy at Rs. 75 a square yard, and the sum was not at all approved of by many of the native Justices of Bombay, a good deal also was written in the newspapers about it, and at a meeting of the Justices it was declared that the land was worth Rs. 100 a square yard,—I believe, indeed, that people in Bombay were willing to give Rs. 100 a square yard for it. Dhackjee Chawl, I know, was purchased at Rs. 30 a square yard, and upon that has been erected a piece-goods market, which was the very purpose for which the land was sold, and so I believe that when we took it over Rs. 100 a yard would be a very moderate price, and I think any professional valuator in Bombay would say the same. (Q.) Then, there is the Foras Land, which was sold for two lakhs ?—(A.) Yes. Foras Land consists of 126,000 square yards. I took that at one rupee a square yard. That land has been sold for about Rs. 46,000. President—Rs. 46,470. Witness—Yes. About 40,000 square yards of it has been since sold for Rs. 1-2 a yard, and in 1864 and 1865 land on the Flats was selling at about Rs. 3 per yard. (Q.) Well, then, as I understand, you estimated the value of the land at this time to be about 14 lakhs ?—(A.) Yes, that is what I thought from the rough calculation I made then, and now after making a calculation I say the property would be worth Rs. 12,71,125, taking the Coorla property, about which I do not pretend to know much, at 2 lakhs. (Q.) Well, now, how do you account for the great depreciation in the value of land ?—(A.) By over speculation. I think there were two classes of purchasers of land in Bombay in 1864 ; there was one class which purchased land simply as a speculation in the same way as people purchased shares and hoped the price would go up, and there was another class which purchased land without any reference to its intrinsic value and who gave fancy prices for land. If this second class saw a piece of land which they thought would be a good site for a bungalow they bought it as people buy expensive houses or horses. For instance, there is a piece of land next to the Victoria Museum which was purchased by Pestonjee Furdonjee to build a large house on ; I don't know exactly what he gave for it, but I believe it would be 12 or 14 rupees a square yard. (Q.) But had not the value risen just as suddenly as it had gone down ?—(A.) Yes, it rose suddenly. President—My recollection is that a large house on Malabar Hill was rented at Rs. 175 a month in 1853. Witness.—You will never get it at that again. (Q.) But evidently land must have gone up very suddenly ?—(A.) It did, the price of land and houses depends very much upon the value of labour in Bombay. You cannot build a house in Bombay now for the same price as you could some years ago. (Q.) But do you think it was wise or prudent for the bank to think that the prices would continue which were in existence at that time ?—(A.) That is what was done ; that is all I can say. (Q.) Had not the eyes of most people been opened at that time, 1866, to the fact that there had been a great deal of over speculation in Bombay and that the prices of everything had run up in consequence ; and that these prices could not be maintained ?—(A.) Yes. With respect to the land, I must say there was very little land in the market in the beginning of 1866, everybody was holding it. I have looked into my records and find that there were very few sales in 1866. The prices suddenly fell when all estates and banks went into liquidation, and now I think the price is again recovering a little. (Q.) A summary of your evidence is that you think the value of the property deposited was Rs. 12,71,125 at that time ?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And what would be the value now ?—(A.) I am not prepared to say at once. I must make another calculation for that. President—It was sold for Rs. 5,22,000. Witness—Well, that is far below its value. (Q.) You think so ?—(A.) Yes, and I am quite sure any professional valuator in Bombay would say the same.

President—Now, we will turn to another subject. You heard the evidence of Mr. Brown, I think, as to the securities deposited by the Asiatic Bank with the Bank of Bombay for the large overdraft ?—(A.) Yes. President—Mr. Brown promised a full explanation of the circumstances attending the withdrawal of certain securities, and an explanation why the securities ultimately realised were not those apparently which had been deposited, but we have not yet been furnished with that explanation. We have had a list of realisations presented, and also an account, and we wish to ask you a few questions on the subject now. We will begin with the board minutes, the first minute is on 14th May, on which day you do not appear to have been present. The minute is—"Read a letter from Mr. Morrison, agent of the Asiatic Bank, requesting a loan of 15 lakhs for that Corporation. Read also a list of securities he is prepared to deposit. Resolved—That the credit be granted upon his giving up all the securities stated in the list and a written guarantee to deposit immediately in receipt the bills and Government paper now on the way from Calcutta and China."—Now, do you know what were the securities stated in the list ?—(A.) No, I do not know, I cannot remember. (Q.) Do you know the list itself ? Where is it ?—(A.) I do not know, unless it is in the bank. President—I have got a copy of it myself, but I do not know whether it is correct or not. Witness.—I am afraid I cannot swear to it. I cannot call to mind ever having seen it. (Q.) Was any written guarantee given by the Asiatic Bank on that occasion ?—(A.) None that I recollect. President again read—"To give a written guarantee to deposit immediately on receipt bills and Government paper now on the way from Calcutta and China ?" Witness—I do not know ; I cannot say whether a written guarantee was given or not. (Q.) Cassinath will be able to speak to that ? (A.) I think the officers of the bank may be able to speak to that, I think. I cannot recollect. (Q.) Do you remember any order being given about that written guarantee being drawn up at once ?—(A.) No. (Q.) Do you remember what sort of securities they were ?—(A.) Securities were subsequently deposited—the President—I know that, but the extraordinary thing is that all the original securities disappeared and those trumpery shares took their place ? Witness—I do not know anything about that. (Q.) Now you don't know what bills or what Government paper this was ?—(A.) No, I cannot remember now. (Q.) Well, now, we come to 25th May 1866, the next board's meeting. I am going through these meetings *seriatim*, and if you cannot explain them Mr. Lidderdale will be here on Friday. Witness—I cannot say. I cannot give you anything more, I am afraid that you can get from the record of the proceedings. President—The minute says—"Read letter from the agent of the Asiatic Bank requesting the credit of 15 lakhs already granted to be extended to 20 lakhs, and offering additional security (mind, "additional security") "a lien on 10 lakhs of rupees advised by telegram from London as having been sent by the mail leaving on 18th May." Do you remember seeing that telegram ?—(A.) No, I do not remember seeing it. Do you remember if Mr. Morrison was asked to produce that telegram ?—(A.) I do not know of my own knowledge. (Q.) Do you know of your own knowledge whether the Asiatic Bank received that 10 lakhs of rupees ?—(A.) I believe it did not. (Q. No, I believe it did. At least Mr. Lidderdale said so ; he said the bank received a remittance of £100,000. Witness—I do not know of my own knowledge. President—Well, you see it is very important, because it was assigned to the bank. Can you account for your not getting the 10 lakhs of rupees ?—(A.) I cannot account for it. (Q.) Now you see this is most important. Here was an actual advance made on security of this 10 lakhs of rupees which was coming. From the Asiatic Bank books we see that the 10 lakhs was received by the Asiatic Bank. (A pause.) Why was it not paid over to the Bank of Bombay ?—(A.) I cannot say. (Q.) But then who can give us an explanation. There was 10 lakhs of money coming. What a position you would have been in if you had just secured this 10 lakhs. Can there be no explanation of the 10 lakhs escaping from the Bank of Bombay ?—(A.) I am afraid I can afford no explanation. President—It says —"And offering as additional security a lien on 10 lakhs advised by telegram from London. Do you remember any enquiry being made subsequently as to that 10 lakhs of rupees coming from London ?—(A.) I cannot say I do. I think I remember a discussion about another telegram which came from Calcutta in cypher ; but was there any discussion about this telegram ?—(A.) That discussion about which you refer will be the one which I remember ; I cannot call to mind any discussion on this telegram. (Q.) Mr. Lidderdale was president at that time ?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) I suppose he will be able to give us full information about it ?—(A.) I do not think he will, because I have talked to Mr. Lidderdale about it, and I don't think he will be able to afford any explanation. Mr. Robertson would be able to explain it. President—The consequence of that was (reading)—"Resolved that the credit be increased to 20 lakhs upon the promise mentioned in the letter above quoted, provided the bank's solicitors consider the lien good." There is no doubt about the assignment to you. Witness—Yes, I am sorry I cannot afford any explanation about it. President—I must say in justice to you that you were not present at that meeting. It was a special meeting, at which Messrs. Lushington, Brown, and Tracey were present. Witness—I cannot recollect anything about it. President—Then we go to the next minute—12th June 1866 which says—"Read letter from the agent of the Asiatic Bank stating that his Calcutta agent was unexpectedly drawn upon at short sight from China, and requesting that a credit of 4 lakhs might be opened for him with the Bank of Bengal by telegram as formerly. Resolved—That the credit be opened on the condition that besides the securities at present deposited with the bank the agent will give a lien on all remittances which may be received from England, China, and the other branches of the bank." Now, it is very material that it does not say in addition to the former securities mentioned, but besides the securities at present deposited with the bank. You were not present on that day. Do you recollect that transaction ?—(A.) I think I recollect it. There was a long letter from Mr. Morrison, if I remember correctly. (Q. What were the remittances which were to be received from England and China ? Do you remember ?—(A.) I don't remember without referring to the letter. (Q.) Were they bills, bank bills ?—(A.) I don't remember. (Q.) Was there any list ?—(A.) I think there was a list at the end of the letter. President—Well, now, you see it is very singularly worded. It does not say "besides the securities given by former letters" but "besides the securities at present deposited." Now the question is how many securities had been withdrawn. Do you happen to know anything about that ?—(A.) No, I am afraid I do not know anything about the withdrawal of these securities. President (after searching a bundle of copy letters)—That letter of 12th June is not here. So far as I can see we have got copies of most of the letters, but we have no copy of that one in the Bank of Bombay books ?—(A.) I think there was a letter, President—Oh, evidently. The minute says —"Read letter from the agent of the Asiatic Bank." But we cannot find that letter. You are not able to give us any information as to what securities were then deposited with the Bank ?—(A.) I am not. I can tell nothing more than can be found from the books of the Bank of Bombay. President—Then the next meeting is on the 3rd July.—"Reported that the weekly committee had authorized the secretary to telegraph to the Bank of Bengal to advance the Asiatic 3 lakhs, if necessary." Then there is within parentheses. "This amount will be paid back on the arrival of the China mail at Calcutta, as the agent will get Rs. 5,50,000." Now, by what authority was that inserted ?—(A.) There was a telegram I believe. (Q.) But who informed the writer of this minute, or the directors, that on the arrival of that mail at Calcutta the agent was to get Rs. 5,50,000 ? What information, what evidence, had you of that ?—(A.) I cannot say that. I did not see the telegram. President—You were not present at that meeting, it is only fair to tell you. But you must have seen these papers ; did you not ?—(A.) I did not see the telegram and cannot say. (Q.) You cannot give us any explanation of that ?—(A.) No, it may probably have been Mr. Morrison, but I do not know. President—Now, I want you to explain another transaction, more surprising than anything I have met with in this present inquiry. I don't find a single security entered in the register of securities deposited till 13th July—the day after the next meeting. Just look to that (handing a register book to witness.) Notwithstanding all these minutes and injunctions about securities, I don't find a single deposit till that day. There is the first entry after the board minute to which I am to call your attention. Not a single security seems to have been deposited till that time. (A pause.) Do you know why these securities were not entered ?—(A.) No, I can't explain it in any way. President—It is a most irregular proceeding, is it not ?—If there were any securities they were not entered in the books ?—(A.) It is apparently irregular. Without any explanation it seems so. (Q.) Mr. Robertson was the secretary of the Bank at that time ?—(A.) Yes. I believe so. President—Well, now, we will turn to the minute of 13th July. You were present at that. The minute of 13th July 1866 is—"Submitted application from the Asiatic Bank for an extension till 1st September next of the credit of 20 lakhs lately granted and that the dividend of nearly 3 lakhs due to the bank from Byramjee Hormusjee and Co.'s estate should not be taken up till the sum of 5 lakhs expected from China by the trustees be received." Now you don't know what is meant by this entry as to the dividend ?—(A.) Mr. Brown explained it better than I could. President—I understand the meaning to be this—the Asiatic Bank were the bankers of Byramjee Hormusjee's estate, and they had a large dividend due from the estate of Byramjee Hormusjee and Co. They did not wish that to be drawn till they had the sum of 5 lakhs from China. Witness—Yes. President—So that in addition to extending this loan for this period the bank was also undertaking not to draw the dividend to which they were entitled from the Asiatic Bank. But now I want to ask you another thing (continuing to read the minute)—"The securities offered against this credit are as follows."—First a draft on the Chartered Bank, 16th July, one lakh." Now, was that ever realized by the Bank ?—(A.) That would appear from the books. I cannot say without the books of the bank here. (Q.) You are not able to explain if the Chartered Bank's draft was ever realized ?—(A.) No, all details were managed by the officers of the Bank. President—It is a very material detail to see if the securities were lodged for a large advance like this. It was somebody's business to see that the secretary had done that. Well, the next item is "Macindoe, Rogers, and Co., promissory note and title-deeds of property, 8 lakhs." Well, now, Rs. 63,852 was realized by the Bank, on that. Witness—It was not sold, I think. President—Yes, it was sold ; not the business—that is another thing. This is a promissory note and property at Byculla, not the business at all. Witness—Oh, I beg your pardon. President—The busines was given at a subsequent period. Then the next item is "Bombay Coast and River S. N. Co.'s shares, 3 lakhs." That was realized and the whole sum recovered with interest ?—(A.) Yes. President—"Lien on Java guilders to be transmitted from China to Bombay, 3 lakhs." Have you any explanation of these two items, for as far as I can see they never were realized by the Bank ?—(A.) I cannot give any explanation. (Q.) Now, have you any explanation as to these two funds ? —(A.) I am afraid I can give no explanation. (Q.) Can you point out the particular items in the account ?—(A.) No. I think the officers of the Bank should be able to do so. President—I should like to ask you.—(A.) I have no personal knowledge. President—Well, then, the next item is "M. and M. Heerjee and Co.'s promissory note to P. R., Rs. 2,56,000" That was realized. Then there were 1024 Apollo Press Co.'s shares at Rs. 2,200 paid up, say at par, Rs. 2,25,000?—(A.) Yes, that is entered here. President—At first I thought, and for a long time I was under the impression, that only 82 of these were sold, but it appears 20 were sold, five at a time, at previous dates. They were very good security, and I can't understand at all how the whole of this account was manipulated. Well, with respect to that last entry these shares fetched Rs. 1,45,082. Then there were 84 Iron Ship Company's shares Rs. 3,000 paid up, say at Rs. 1,000 discount, value Rs. 1,68,000, and these sold for Rs. 63,000. The next item is "Bill on B. F. Cama Sons and Co., due on 28th July, 5 lakhs." Do you know if that was ever realized ? On 29th July I see an entry Rs. 50,000. (No answer.) I see no entry corresponding. Witness—I am afraid I can't give any explanation of my own knowledge. President—Well, I can't explain it. Now it appears that only 5 out of these 9 properties were ever, as far as I can see—or as is proved at present—realized by the bank. Now, the bank insisted on additional terms, namely, that there should be a lien, (reading)—"Resolved that the credit of 20 lakhs be continued till 1st September, and that till the arrival of the 5 lakhs expected by the trustees from China, the bank have a lien on all remittances from the branches, and that any further securities which the trustees may hand to the Asiatic Bank are to be handed to the Bank of Bombay." Now I want to ask you whether—they call everything a lien here—any instrument or assignment was given the bank of all the remittances from the branches to the bank ofBombay ?—(A.) I do not recollect ever seeing such an instrument. (Q.) And did the trustees of B. H. Cama give the Bank an instrument or lien on the 5 lakhs ?—(A.) I don't remember seeing it. (Q.) But the money continued to be advanced by the Bank of Bombay ?—(A.) Yes. President—It appears to have been an account running at one time to what was about 20 lakhs. I can see no security taken till the day after this very meeting of 13th July, when the first securities were lodged. Have you any knowledge of what took place ? There must have been something you know.—(A.) No, I have no further knowledge than appears in the minutes. I thought of course that the secretary would carry out the orders in the minutes, and that if he had any difficulty in carrying them out he would report. President—Now we will turn to the minutes of 23rd August 1866. As far as I can see the bank undertook to let these people overdraw their account on certain terms, and that the terms were never insisted upon. Witness—We took a good deal of trouble with the Asiatic Bank loan, I think. President—Well, on 23rd August, I do not think you were present. I see the names of Messrs. Lushington, Brown, Stewart, and A. J. McDonald. Mr. McDonald became a director just a day or two before that. Does he know anything about it ? He is here I see. Witness—I do not know. President—He won't know about the earliest stage of the business because he was not then a director. I think these securities of the Asiatic Bank form one of the most remarkable transactions which has yet been disclosed in the enquiry into the Bank of Bombay. Witness—Mr. Brown is more likely to be able to give information than any one else, for he devoted a great deal of attention to this. (Q.) When is Mr. Brown coming back from Poona ?—(A.) Soon, I should think ; probably before next mail. President reads from minute—"The position of the advance to the Asiatic Bank and the securities held against it were taken into consideration. In the agent's letter of 13th July requesting the extension of the credit granted to the bank till 1st September, amongst the securities to be given to the bank was a lien on 10 lakhs of rupees in cash and 6 lakhs in Calcutta from China,—and of this 11 lakhs only 3 lakhs have been paid to the Bank of Bombay. Mr. Morrison as agent here is requested to attend the meeting and explain why the whole amount liened to the bank has not been paid in." Now, can you explain Mr. Brown could not say the other day—"the lien of 5 lakhs in Calcutta" ? What was meant by that ? Did it mean those two sums,—the lien on the funds on the way from Calcutta 2 lakhs, and the lien on the Java guilders at Calcutta to be remitted to Bombay 3 lakhs ? Is that "lien in 5 lakhs at Calcutta" meant for these two together ?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And this "6 lakhs on the way from Calcutta." Does that mean the Rs. 5,50,000 which Byramjee Hormusjee and Co.'s trustees expected from China ?—(A.) I cannot say so, but I can't say it is that. President—It is a most extraordinary thing. Of these 11 lakhs only 3 lakhs were paid to the Bank of Bombay. The minute proceeds—"Mr. Morrison explained that he had been misled by a telegram received from Calcutta in cypher, the words used denoting the amounts stated in his letter of 13th July, and that he had only lately been informed of the mistake that had been made." Now, how did Mr. Morison verify that statement ? Witness—Was I present at that meeting ? President—No, by the bye, you were not. Witness—I don't recollect seeing Mr. Morrison at the board. President—Ah : you are not able to explain that ?—(A.) No. (Q.) Do you think Mr. McDonald could ?—(A.) I think Mr. McDonald may perhaps. Mr. Brown is more likely to do so. President—It is very important. You must have heard of this afterwards at all events ?—(A.) Oh, yes. President—The minute then says, "to save the Bank Mr. Morrison offered to give security in addition to that already given." Witness—Yes. President—It then states the securities, and commences,—"Cash on mail-day 23rd August 2 lakhs." I find no entry of these 2 lakhs on mail-day, can you account for that ? Were these 2 lakhs ever received by the Bank ?—(A.) I suppose not, if it is not to be found in the book. President—"There is a sum of Rs. 1,83,347 on that very day, the 23rd August—(A.) I cannot say if that refers to the same thing. President—Surely if Mr. Morrison failed in such a promise as that to pay 2 lakhs on mail-day, it must have come to your ears ?—(A.) If we were not told it would not come to our ears. (Q.) It was Mr. Robertson's duty to tell you, was it not ?—A.) He may have told us, but I cannot remember everything. Of course it was the secretary's duty to tell us everything. We are not supposed to enter into the details ourselves. President—The minute proceeds—"In Calcutta, proceeds of Government paper and Bank of Bengal shares sent there for sale, Rs. 1,50,000." Do you know anything about them—(A.) I know nothing more than is on the minutes. President—Well, I don't see that they were ever realized by the bank. At least I cannot identify them at all events. Witness—I am afraid I can't tell you. President—The next item is—"Stock-in-trade and good will of business of Rogers and Co., chemists, &c., Rs. 3,50,000." That is what you were speaking of. That 3,50,000 is what appears to be correct. Witness—That was the estimate of the Asiatic Bank, I think. President—Yes, they were estitimated at Rs. 3,50,000 and sold for Rs. 50,000. That was all that could be realized. Witness—Yes, they had to be sold. That is all that has been realized upon them yet. President—Then comes "Received from Jeevajee Manockjee and Goorjee and Dhunjeebhoy fully secured by property—" Strange to say that was realized with interest which I should never have thought of from the name—and "Claim of Cursetjee Furdoonjee 8 lakhs estimated dividend at 4 annas per rupee, 2 lakhs." Witness—That has to be realized yet. President—And then there comes "Claim against Rustomjee and Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy 2 lakhs" and then the last is "the first lien over 25 lakhs of capital still to be called up." Now I don't know how far that bank had power to give such a security as that; but was there ever any assignment taken on that loan of 25 lakhs of capital ?—(A.) If it cannot be found of course there would be none. President—The minute finishes by saying "The committee expressed themselves satisfied with Mr. Morrison's explanation and additional security offered by him, and instructed the secretary to have them legally assigned to the bank without delay, but in as private a manner as possible, so as not to prejudice the standing of the Asiatic Bank." You are not able to tell us whether there was any legal assignment of these securities to the Asiatic Bank ?—(A.) I cannot say—if it is not to be found. President—Undoubtedly it is not to be found. Witness—At that time our solicitors were very much overworked, Mr. Kelly was ill and gone home and there was only one partner left, I think. (Q.) Mr. Brown will be back next week, will he ?—(A.) I cannot say when he will be back. President—We must summon Mr. Brown because we shall not sit after next week. Witness—I think he will be more likely to be able to explain than any one else. He took an immense deal of interest in the business. President—Well, then, on 28th August two further securities were sent in and they have been realized—"Bills on Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee estimated at Rs. 70,000" and realizing Rs. 1,45,0, and "Bills of Nusserwanjee Cama Rs. 82,000," which realized Rs. 4,100. Well, now, of all irregular things the most extraordinary is that we find some property realized that never was assigned as far as we can see. There is the claim on Muggunbhoy Hutteesing, 2 lakhs, and Rs. 2,05,000," and I don't see it put down as ever coming into the custody of the Bank of Bombay. Do you know anything about that ?—(A.) No. I think the secretary had an order to get as much security as he possibly could from the Asiatic, and he may have got that. President—Yes ; that may have been handed over to him. Witness—It may have been handed over to him, perhaps when Mr. Morrison was unable to give some of the securities he had promised.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 29TH AUGUST.

THE case of cheating against Merwanjee Nowrojee Meenwallah, on the information laid by Jairam Soonderjee before the magistrate, has terminated. On Monday last accused's defence was begun by the examination of several witnesses. Eduljee Dinshaw, who was first put into the box, said that he was accused's cousin, and that he had dealings with him—that he had purchased some of his property. He knew complainant also, and had bought some rice from him. Received a note from Merwanjee for Rs. 900 on Jairam, which was in part payment of a debt due him. Called on Jairam for payment, which was not received. Jairam put him off with promise of payment at a future time as he had no money then, and said further that there was more due by him to accused. Shevundass, subordinate magistrate, was witness to this conversation and fully corroborated it in his deposition. Eduljee went on further to say that Jairam did not fulfil his promise to pay, and that he did not receive the money as his (Jairam's) cheque to the Commissariat Department was not paid. Merwanjee's "moveables" on the 5th or 6th July were worth Rs. 8,000, and no portion of them was, as far as he knew, under mortgage. Merwanjee had good credit. He, Eduljee, would have advanced him funds to the full extent of his means. Merwanjee was in his books to the extent of Rs. 1,500, and he filed suits for the recovery of that amount, but attached no household property. Ruggonath Kristnajee bought furniture to the extent of Rs. 3,500; he bought some liquor for Rs. 1,000, for which a deed of sale was executed.

Ruggonath Kristnajee was next examined, and bore out the former witness in regard to the value of accused's property, and his good credit, and stated that he had done his utmost to effect a compromise with his creditors, adding also that Merwanjee once asked him to sign a bill for Rs. 10,000, which he declined to do, but that he promised him cash to the extent of Rs. 500, which he would not take. After Merwanjee's failure he (Ruggonath) made an offer of Rs. 300 to help him, returnable after two years ; that he afterwards increased the sum to Rs. 5,000, but the majority of the creditors would only allow him time for one year. The agreement fell through as absent creditors would not consent to the arrangement. Jairam was not present at the meeting ; he was outside, and Ruggonath advised him not to press accused. Jairam afterwards called on witness and asked for money, as he was in difficulties. Merwanjee's wife had jewels on her person valued at Rs. 5,000, but he did not know to whom they belonged. The Bank of Bombay was willing to give accused a year's time, but the Punjab Bank was changeable and would not bind itself in writing. Merwanjee owed Volkart Brothers Rs. 10,000 and Byramjee Perozshaw Rs. 7,000.

Shevundass Chandoomull was next called, and he, as I have said above, supported the first witness's statement in regard to his conversation with Jairam about the note for Rs. 900, concerning which he said "Eduljee showed Jairam a piece of paper, but I don't know what it was." Jairam said "send it to me in two or three days," to which Eduljee replied that he would send it the next day.

Mr. John Collett, the next witness, most occupied the time of the Court. He spoke highly of Merwanjee's credit—having such confidence in it as to have been induced to do what he himself styles as a most irregular style of business, *i. e.*, that he gave accused a cheque for Rs. 7,000 on the Agra Bank in exchange for one he had received on the Punjab Bank, without knowing the object of the interchange of cheques, the amount appearing on both sides of his account, though he was unable to say whether both entries were made on the same day. That he had further drawn a cheque, which was dishonoured, on Grindlay, Groom, and Co. in his favour for Rs. 15,000, and had secured this sum to himself by two cheques, one on the National Bank of Bombay for Rs. 10,000, and the other on Messrs. J. Kurranee & Co. for Rs. 5,000, neither of which, however, had been paid to him. He intended, he said, taking Merwanjee into business with him, and is only waiting letters of credit from home to commence business now.

Mr. Campbell, the manager of the Punjab Bank, had little to say. He admitted that he had not accused's permission to look at his private papers left at the Bank, and that he did not take out any papers and put others in their place.

The examination of these witnesses occupied two days, and at the close of the address made by accused's counsel (Mr. Hussunally) the case was adjourned for judgment till next morning, Wednesday, on which day the Court-room was thronged with people of all classes interested in the fate of accused. Judgment was then delivered, and it was certainly a most elaborate one. Mr. Gibbons weighed all points evenly, and though he denounced, in most unmeasured terms, the manner in which accused traded and the dodges he practised to maintain his credit and his reputation as a man of standing and stability, when credit, which was a merchant's second capital, was his first and *only* capital, he said that, notwithstanding that the transaction itself was fully proved, nothing had been adduced to show the *intention* to cheat, which was the essential ingredient of such a charge; on the contrary, that accused fully believed, when giving Jariam the cheque, that it would have been honoured. He could not convict the accused of the offence with which he was charged, and acquitted him. He ordered, however, that Merwanjee be kept in custody pending the result of the other two cases against him. Accused was then removed, and the anxious crowd dispersed with exclamations of surprise at the result of the trial.

It has not yet transpired when the other trials will be held, but I may tell you that hopes are now entertained of Merwanjee's safely getting through the other two informations against him, it being said that he has a good defence to make in both. If he does I shall certainly think he was born under a lucky star. As for the case of Ruttonjee Perozshaw against Eduljee Dinshaw and Ruggonath Krishnajee, it is thought to be a very weak one, indeed, as complainant withdrew his suit from the District Court, *after* Mr. Fleurimont refused acceptance of the bill for Rs. 3,500 drawn on him by Eduljee Dinshaw—not *before*,—thus showing that Ruttonjee might not have done so unless he liked.

Scarcely has one war been over when there is now another pending. From accounts received the state of affairs in Hazara is anything but pleasant to contemplate—and to make matters worse our own border is likely to be the scene of bloodshed. It is reported that General Wilde, in command of the head-quarters, was wounded in an encounter with the Hazar tribes, who, it is said, had burnt down three villages on British territory. The hill men on the Sind frontier have been noticed to be about in large bodies between Mithenkote and Kusmore, and it is supposed that they will in a great way interfere with the plying of vessels on the Indus, if arrangements, contemplated by Colonel Phayre, are not soon made to prevent them.

A move has been made by the upper ten to utilize the Christmas holidays by the holding of a fair in Kurrachee in December next. A prospectus has already been prepared and circulated, and judging from the support the project has already received there can hardly be room to suppose that it will not be a success, Sir George Malcolm, Colonel Merewether, Colonel Bacon, Colonel Southey, and a host of other gentlemen having promised their support. The fair will be held in the Frere and Masonic Halls, and the ground in that quarter will also be used for the purpose. The prospectus sets forth the object of the fair to be the "development of trade, cord al intercourse between classes, and profitable recreation." It specifies also how the two Halls will be used, and what will be exposed there for sale. Considering that the time chosen is the most appropriate that could have been thought of, and the variety of amusement the fair will afford, many, I fancy, will be found willing to aid it in every possible way. I may mention that there will be a meeting of the gentlemen who have consented to act on the general committee on Monday next, for the purpose of forming sub-committees and fixing preliminary measures. This is quick work, if you like.

THE MILITARY DEMONSTRATION

mental infatuation of any man, much less of the First Minister of the Queen, who can find in such a state of things in Ireland a matter upon which to congratulate himself and the country. (Loud cheers.) We have looked at the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland with very different views. Do not conceal from yourselves this fact, that when you have arrived at a state at which you are compelled to place the guarantees of personal liberty in abeyance you have arrived at a point only one step removed from civil war—these are grave words, but they are words which I use deliberately, and by which I abide—or you have arrived at a state of things in which you find yourselves engaged in a contest with a foreign foe powerful enough to effect a landing on the shores of Ireland. You will see that we are now in a condition, if not of danger, of proximity to danger, and that I am justified in saying that the prolonged suspension of personal liberty indicates a state of things only a degree removed from civil war. (Cheers.) We have thought it our duty to look in the face this dark fact of Irish discontent. It is a dark and menacing fact, and it does not rest on our own assertions, for those speaking in the name of the Government did not scruple to tell us that in many of the considerable towns of Ireland there was a feeling friendly to that which is known as Fenianism, and that if the opportunity arose, there was no saying how far that population would participate in the conspiracy. We have asked ourselves whether, in this state of things, we stand clear in the face of Ireland and of the civilized world, whether the laws and the institutions in Ireland are such as ought to prevail, whether they are such as, in the face of national danger, we should be bold enough to maintain. If they are to be maintained, then by all means maintain them, although civil or foreign war should blaze through the land; but if not, do not wait for the moment of civil war or of foreign war. Nay, more, do not wait to continue from year to year the ignominious—I would almost say the loathsome process of suspending personal liberty in order to keep a large portion of the people of Ireland down by force, but set right the laws and institutions, and when you have set them right, then with a just confidence in Almighty God, you may await the result. I have asked myself this question, and I don't find that the laws and institutions in Ireland are such that I am willing to be responsible for maintaining them. I know that there is a great party in this country known as the Liberal party, who are united almost as one man in the determination to look this question boldly in the face and at once to meet and recognize and satisfy in full the demands of public justice. (Cheers.) But even were there not such a party, I tell you that such is the condition of things and such the relations of the two countries, were you as hostile as you are favourable to the policy I recommend, I would still bear testimony to a great public necessity for the welfare—as I would almost say for the security of this great empire. (Cheers.) I must not enter into detail. The Irish question has many branches; I will not mention all of them. The two principal questions that will arise for the consideration of the coming Parliament are,—one connected with the tenure of land; the other that which is connected with the religious institutions of the country. As respects the tenure of land that question is in the rear, while the other occupies the front. The land question is one which comes home to every Irish landowner who is seriously desirous to give to the Irish cultivator the security for the effort and result of his industry, which he does not adequately enjoy. I hope we may enable the Irishman to pursue his career in the land of his birth, instead of looking for a home across the Atlantic—a home which we may be glad he has the power of resorting to, but which we can never desire he should be driven to, either by compulsion of law or the want of a fair and rational provision for his security. And, gentlemen, I must add, it is my firm conviction that this may be done with the fullest regard to the rights of property, in which, and in the due observance of which, not property alone, but the entire community has a vital interest; and without any derogation of those civil claims which the different classes of the community may make to be protected in the enjoyment of the privileges which they hold under the sanction of the law. With these few general words, I pass to the other question, on which I know that your minds are much awakened and alive—I mean the question of the religious institutions of Ireland. (A voice, —"The Irish Church.") A friend in the extremity of the room calls out "the Irish Church," and I assure him he only anticipated me by one single moment, but as he has said the Irish Church, I will read you a few words from the writings of a very distinguished and eminent man—the present Lord Lytton. His words are:—"We talk of Irish bulls, but the words 'Irish Church' are the greatest bulls in the language. It is called the Irish Church because it is a Church not for the Irish." (Laughter and cheers.) I cannot deny that proposition of Lord Lytton's; I wish I could. A member of the Church of England myself, I should be very glad indeed if my Irish fellow countrymen were disposed to take the same view of matters with me, but then they do not. I can't constrain them, and I must consider while I would exact a religious regard for our rights as members of the Church of England, or of any other religious body whether we have paid the same regard to the rights of the mass of the Irish people. (Cheers.) Every one knows in general that a number of persons under 700,000 profess to be of the communion which is now the established religion of the country, and that nearly five millions, of whom four and a half are Roman Catholic, and five or six hundred thousand are Presbyterian, are dissentient from that communion. I won't detain you with any abstract argument on such a state of things. There are some cases in which it is better to dispense with abstract argument, and I can dispense with it here, because the Irish Church being such as it is, such as Lord Lytton declares it to be—not the Church of the Irish people—it happens to be admitted on all hands that it cannot possibly continue as it is, and therefore it is needless for me and it is needless for you to argue the question whether it ought to continue as it is. If we were about to argue that question I think it would not be difficult to give good reason to show that it ought not; but why should I trouble you with those reasons when all parties are agreed that the Irish Church can't rest as it is? Pray fix that in your minds, in reference not only to this discussion, but with reference to the coming election, with the choice of members to represent you in Parliament. The Irish Church can't rest as it is, and the only question to determine is, how and in what manner should we endeavour to deal with it. To that point I will address myself. My attention lately has been a good deal directed to reading the addresses of those who are candidates in different districts of the country for the suffrages of the people with the view to the coming Parliament, and I have read, perhaps even with a peculiar interest, the addresses of my opponents. (Laughter.) I hope that is no insult to my friends. Upon reading these addresses I make this remark—that they are of a character singularly negative. I continually see written—and almost think I can see the distinguished writer of the address, whoever he may be, with a flourish of his hand, saying, "I am strongly opposed to Mr. Gladstone's motion for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church." (Laughter and cheers.) So far so good; but we want something more than that; we want to know not merely what they object to but what they mean to do. (Cheers.) You will please to remember that it is their business to find a policy for the country—it is the business not of the Opposition, but of the Government to tell you how the country is to be governed, and it is our business to challenge their plans. At present the whole matter is inverted—those who are in the Government seem to have no plan for the management of Ireland, and they content themselves with criticizing our plans (cheers), and their candidates appear to have received from head-quarters an instruction which I have not seen, but which I imagine may be something like this:—"Be very cautious as to what opinions or intentions you profess, but whatever you do, object to Mr. Gladstone's Resolutions." (Cheers and laughter.) Well, gentlemen, I find this unsatisfactory, insufficient, if I may so say, watery character in the addresses of a large number of gentlemen who come forward in opposition to our policy; but, at any rate, when they are cross-questioned, I think they will allow as far as this—"We are ready to reform the Irish Church, we are ready to remove the abuses of the Irish Church." I hope that I am a reformer, but I am very much tempted as regards the Irish Church, if you won't misunderstand me to say, "No, I am not a reformer, am an anti-reformer. Remove the abuses of the Irish Church." Well, but if you come to examine the case of the Irish Church, you will find that means one of two things—it either means that you will take the clergymen out of Munster and Connaught in order to plant more of them, and make them more comfortable in Ulster and Leinster, or else it means, and that is the only real meaning of it, that if you proceed to take away the abuses of the Irish Church, why, gentlemen, there will be nothing left. (Laughter and cheers.) I am speaking, gentlemen, most seriously. I admit that this is a question upon which it is very difficult to be in earnest without seeming to be in joke, but that is because such is the extraordinary character of the facts that they exemplify a common saying we all here in life, that truth beats fiction. When I say you cannot remove the abuses of the Irish Church I mean this. Suppose, for example, we lend a favourable ear to the reformers of the Irish Church. What they mean is this, where there is a very small number of Protestants of the Irish Establishment they will extinguish the revenue, take away the minister and look for some place in Dublin, Belfast, or the county Down, in which to put a minister instead; but what will the people of Munster and Connaught say to that? They will say the tithe of Connaught and Munster was given for the benefit of Connaught and Munster, and that it is a most radical and revolutionary measure to take the tithe of Connaught and Munster away from Connaught and Munster for the benefit of the Protestants in Dublin and Belfast. Therefore, such is the case of the Irish Church that it is like an old house in a rickety condition, which will sometimes stand as long as you don't touch it, but if you begin to repair it comes tumbling about your ears, and you cannot, in point of fact, with the most honest intentions and the most enlightened mind, take away these abuses. (Cheers.) You can't take away the pastors from people where they have no flocks and carry the money elsewhere without finding that, like a tinker, in mending one hole you have made ten, and that you have a new set of complaints you can't answer, and new demands for reform you will be totally unable to meet. These plans, then, are only futile. I am told there is a scheme coming forth from the Commission which has been lately sitting. I don't blame the Commission; I am very sorry for the Commission; I don't know what better they could do; you can't make bricks without straw; you can't take the breeks off a Highlandman. (Laughter.) There are a great number of things that are absolutely impossible—you can't amend it in one aspect or direction without offending in some other respects or direction, and making the case worse than before. The reason of it is that there is no basis for that Church. (Cheers.) It is wholly disabled and disqualified for performing the purposes for which it exists, and consequently I spoke in literal truth, and not in mere sarcasm, when I said,—"You must not take away its abuses, because if you take them away there will be nothing left." I am so perfectly convinced on that part of the case that I won't dwell on it longer. You must rely upon it that these schemes for the reform of the Irish Church are like the razors carried to a certain fair, with respect to which the man who had them said they were not made to shave but to sell. (Laughter.) The plan of Irish Church reform is made to sell, gentlemen (cheers); it is meant to be sold to you if you will buy it. If you will give the moderate price of your political support, there are candidates abroad in this part of the world and in many other parts of England who will sell you plans of Irish Church reform, as many as you please; but they are not destined to be the matter of practical legislation. We have tried this already. We tried it in the year 1833. We then cut off ten bishops and pitched them out of the carriages to the wolves, just as sometimes happens in Russia when a carriage going over the plains with a number of horses is pursued by hundreds of wolves, one horse is cut up, and then another, in the hope of allowing the inmates of the carriage to escape. (Laughter.) That is what we did with the bishops in 1833, and for a time the wolves fed on those ten bishops (laughter); but they are now in full cry again, and it is said that the Commission that has been sitting is going to recommend a repetition of the very same experiment, not, however, on so liberal a scale; but what they are going to recommend is that we shall throw overboard ten bishops, in the hope that the wolves will be satisfied for a short time in devouring their carcases. (Cheers and laughter.) I am not for throwing over the bishops at all. I would allow every religious communion to have as many bishops as they please and as their reasonable necessities require of which they must be the best judges. But I do not exaggerate when I say that the day for changes of that kind has gone, and I will give you my proof. You have but two plans really to judge between, and you must take the option; as you will either have to take away the Irish Church Establishment as we recommend, or else you must build up some other besides it. And with respect to those who tell me they are afraid for the interest of Protestantism, I would not only beg them to observe the addresses of candidates, but the facts which occurred at the beginning of this year. We had then a Government in office who declared its intention to propose an Irish policy, and what was it? It was to maintain the Irish Established Church, but not to maintain it alone; it was intended that other religious bodies should be kept up by the resources of the State. That is a question entirely open to you. We know that the intention and desire of the Government was to establish this system. Mr. Disraeli protests against the destructive opinions of those who sought to remove the present Irish Establishment; but he said, "Don't suppose that I think things ought to continue as they are," he did not say, "I propose to throw over four bishops to the wolves," what he said was this—his words were emphatical in form, but clear enough as to sentiment; he said, "I think there ought to be a great change in the condition of the endowed clergy of Ireland"—that is to say, that the clergy of the Presbyterians are above all the clergy of the Roman Catholics, who are the ministers of the great mass of the people. What was that great change? A further illustration was given by Lord Mayo, who said that the present state of things in Ireland was most unsatisfactory in regard to its Ecclesiastical Establishment, but he objects to to the plan of levelling down. He said there is no objection to establish religious equality in Ireland provided it be done by raising up, and not by pulling down. What I want to show is the actual state of things in which we stand. It is true that the Government have, under pressure, endeavoured to explain the meaning of the words which they used when Lord Mayo said there was no objection to establish religious equality in Ireland by rising up, and not by pulling down. These words meant that the *Regium Donum* given to the Presbyterians was to be increased, and that endowment was to be provided for the Roman Catholics of Ireland. (A Voice,—"They don't want it.") Was there any act proposed which significantly indicated the intentions of the Government? On the contrary, they proposed in March last to establish a Roman Catholic University, which was to be supported so far as respected professorship, &c., out of the Consolidated Fund. Now, do not suppose I censure the Government for proposing a plan, because it is a plan that had in other times the countenance of many of the great statesmen of the country; but we may perceive that it is not a plan that can be accepted by the people of Great Britain, while, on the other hand, it is repudiated by the Roman Catholics of Ireland. They, as I understand them, desire and respectfully demand religious equality; but they entirely decline to appear before you as petitioners to be allowed to support their religious edifices and their ministers at the expense of taxation levied on your pockets, and the religious equality which they demand is that which is to be had by removing what exists, and not raising the number of other Establishments to sisterhood with them. As I have told you, the Government have at a more recent period explained away the words to which I have referred, it is only fair to give them the benefit of that explanation. The First Minister declared that there was to be a great change in the status of the unendowed clergy, and the Irish Secretary said there was no objection to establish religious equality if that was done by raising, and not by lowering. For a long time no explanation was given, but upon pressure being used the Irish Secretary said that his meaning was that more liberal arrangements should be made for Roman Catholic chaplains in gaols and workhouses. (Laughter.) If the whole population of Ireland were within gaols and workhouses, there would be some meaning in that explanation. (Cheers and laughter.) But it is no explanation at all in the proper sense of the words; it is a covert denial and retractation of the policy which had once been intelligibly proposed, but which was deserted and renounced as soon as the prosecution of it was found likely to be inconvenient. (Cheers.) When you recollect the condition of the country as to the means by which government is carried on, I think you will say I am justified in the main propositions which I have laid down,—viz., that the Irish Church cannot continue as it is; and, secondly, that the plans of Church reform in Ireland are really visionary and idle, and that the real choice is between the plan of creating a multitude of Establishments on the one hand and the plan of removing the Establishment which exists on the other. (Cheers.) Will the Church in Ireland cease to exist as an Establishment, and that no other Established Church should be created to take its place? (Loud cheers.) It is idle to shirk the issue; and those who are very tender on the subject of Protestantism will do well to recollect that we have among us a tolerable number of Protestant Nonconformists in this country. (Cheers.) It is made a reproach to us that we are acting in concert with the Roman Catholics of Ireland. Why should that be a reproach to us? Our alliance is not for religious purposes peculiar to us and to them. It is for purposes of civil justice. (Loud cheers.) I must tell you in this country with respect to the votes and support of that Roman Catholic party that when that support was required by the party opposed to us they did not make any wry faces in receiving it, but said there was a great deal that was good about the Roman Catholics, and that they were their natural allies. The tables seem now to be sadly turned; the Roman Catholics seem to have taken it into their heads that it is not unnatural for them to desire religious equality in Ireland, and now it is to be a reproach to us if the Roman Catholics are enlisted in our ranks. (Cheers.) My answer to this is, that we are combined, irrespective of religious persuasions, for the purpose of recognizing and acknowledging—for the purpose of achieving and working out a design which is founded on the principles of natural and civil justice, as all Christians, nay, all men, are bound to acknowledge. (Cheers.) I will only trouble you a very little longer. I think I have shown you, by referring to what was the policy in the month of March of the two great parties in the country, that the real issue lies between the removal of the Irish Church on the one hand, and maintaining it on the other; with perpetual attempts to bolster it up by throwing sops to other parties in the shape of State grants and State endowments and abolishing that Church as an Establishment. (Cheers.) I need not say that I am convinced that it will be your wish, as it was the intention of the present House of Commons, that the most studious, careful, tender regard should be had to every personal and to every vested interest, and that all questions of feeling that might arise should be considered in the most liberal spirit; for if we wish to effect great means with a view to still greater ends this is the mode to set about them. It is only in this way that you can gradually satisfy your adversaries as to the real justice of your ends, that you can disarm jealousies, allay passions, and satisfy them and make them contented to acquiesce in the success of your work. (Cheers.) I will only add we must deal tenderly as well as justly with all concerned in this settlement, be they members of the Established Church, be they Presbyterians, or be they Roman Catholics, dealing even-handed justice to one and all. I am persuaded that when this great measure is accomplished we shall see a satisfaction resulting from it such as few are at present sanguine enough to dream of, and I, for one, am convinced that it will be accomplished before a long time has elapsed. It is a circumstance not a little notable that the present House of Commons, certainly composed of men of very moderate views, has already passed by large majorities a Bill the object of which was to stop for a time every appointment to bishopries, dignities, or ecclesiastical benefices in Ireland. I think one may draw a favourable augury from the tone of the House of Lords. I make no complaint against the House of Lords, although I deeply regret that they rejected a most useful and salutary measure, yet I observed with satisfaction the tone of the speeches by which those who differed from us defended their votes, because it is clear that the members of the House of Lords are aware that they will best consult their dignity by giving way to the ascertained wishes of the country. (Cheers.) Therefore, I an sanguine as to the attainment of our object. (Cheers.) It is said on the one hand to be dangerous to Protestantism, and on the other to be dangerous to the Church of England. With respect to the Church of England, it appears to me that nothing is more idle than to attempt to draw a parallel between the case of the Church of Ireland and the case of the Church of England. The duty of a religious Establishment is a duty to the nation at large. That idea of a religious Establishment ministering only to a handful of the people is an unnatural and monstrous idea, and when you have arrived at such a state of things it is time that Establishment should cease to exist, as an Establishment not performing its ministry for the nation. (Cheers.) In many parts of the country the Church of England is the sole, and in many other parts the principal if not the sole, religious agency; and even in the most populous parts, where she is confronted by the friendly competition of the other religious bodies. Still, I think that the Church of England enters into the natural life and purpose of the country, associated in a great degree with the feelings, the traditions, as well as the history of England; and there are, in my opinion, very many who do not formally belong to her communion who would, with deep regret, witness her downfall. (Cheers.) The great difference between the two Churches is summed up thus,—that the Church of Ireland is a Church established by law, which neither does nor can do the work of our Church Establishment; but the Church of England, established by law also, in most parts of the country does the chief part of the work of an Establishment. (Cheers.) Great will be the responsibility of those who identify in argument the case of the Church of Ireland with the case of the Church of England. They re-establish against themselves an argument which, when the case of the Church of Ireland is settled, may be used for objects for which they, and not we, will be responsible. (Cheers.) As for the danger to Protestantism, I might be contented to rely for the warranty of your Protestantism on the support of that great body of Nonconformists, who, I suppose, would not be denied to be Protestants by the stiffest and most stanch member of the Church of England, to show that we are not combined for purposes hostile to Protestantism. I might go further and show that our policy is to be considered absolutely in itself with respect to what it is intended to arrest. The system is the one which had led to the establishment of the Maynooth Grant, which was intended to lead to the support of a Roman Catholic University, and, in common justice, must be maintained—nay, now must be prepared to give a great deal more to Maynooth and the Roman Catholics if you mean to maintain the Established Church of Ireland. (Cheers.) It is impossible to maintain for the benefit of a handful of Protestants—the wealthiest handful, too—such an Establishment and appropriate for its exclusive use the whole of the ecclesiastical property of Ireland, while with respect to the poorer communions you say, in effect, while we claim for the minority the exclusive enjoyment of the national property, we leave you Presbyterians to enjoy the amount which you now receive, and you Roman Catholics to find out of your country the means of support for your own religion. (Cheers.) That is a policy which is now quite impossible, and it is for you to decide whether the policy that we recommend is the proper one to substitute for it. (Cheers.) In former times the responsibility of this policy was shifted from the shoulders of the people on to the shoulders of statesmen and of Parliament. Time was when you might say with fairness that you were not responsible for the policy, because you had no vote and the majority of the House of Commons was chosen by certain landowners and self-elected corporations. As long as this state of things existed that might fairly be urged on your behalf. It is not so now. There has been a fundamental change. The enlargement of your privileges is the enlargement of your responsibilities. It is the bounden duty of every one of you to exercise a careful intelligent, and conscientious choice between the men who come before you for your suffrages with reference to the various great questions of public interest, with reference especially to the Irish policy, and, most of all, that branch of it which concerns the existence of the Irish establishment. (Cheers.) If it be, as I fear it is, undeniable that the conduct of England towards Ireland is disapproved by the civilized world at large, and of this there is no doubt, for beyond these shores there is no question at all as to the impropriety of this strange policy which has been maintained in Ireland—if it be true that this policy is disapproved by the civilized world—if Ireland at this moment is a grief, a scandal, and possibly a cause of danger to the Empire, the blame of this policy may be thrown upon others by whom you and your forefathers have been governed. (Cheers.) It is so no longer, now that you are invested with the knowledge of selecting who are to govern you. This, gentlemen, is of all others, the wish which it is essential to bring home to the mind of the nation. (Cheers.) The policy which is sketched out is for your consideration and adoption. Yours will be the blame if the painful state of things in Ireland continues—that shameful state of things which has made it necessary for us to suspend during the last three years the guarantee for personal liberty in Ireland. Yours, too, will be the honour and the praise and yours will be the lasting benefit if now, uniting hearts and hands, and putting shoulder to shoulder, you join in a firm and resolute effort to return such men to Parliament as will address themselves to the consideration of these great questions with a firm determination to deal with Irishmen as they would deal with Englishmen or Scotchmen, and as they would wish that Irishmen, if it had so happened, would deal with them. (Cheers.) Yours will be the honour, the praise, and the lasting benefit if these scandals, if these difficulties, these doubts, fears, and misgivings, these unfortunate, and I might almost say these inveterate causes of alienation should be—I can hardly say at once effaced, for that is impossible, but at least subjected to a mitigating influence on the minds of the Irish people, by an earnest determination to do justice and open a future of happiness, prosperity, and contentment, which shall stand in joyful contrast with the past of that unhappy land. (The right hon. gentleman concluded amid loud and prolonged cheering.)

Mr. Grenfell, M.P., next addressed the meeting, and was very well received.

A resolution expressing confidence in Mr. Gladstone and the determination of the meeting to support the right hon. gentleman and Mr. Grenfell in the coming election was then passed, and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA,

The Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Co.:—"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me), of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made pill in the kingdom; a muscular purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

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Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank Limited, or order."
Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 23rd July 1868

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA.....	BOMBAY.....
MADRAS.....	KURRACHEE ...
AGRA	LAHORE.....

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the current rates:—
No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £10 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
Do. 24 do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 24th July 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mo' sight above	£50	1s. 11½d.	per Rupee
,, 4 do.	.....	1s. 11 1/8d.	,,
,, 3 do.	.....	1s. 11 1/16d.	,,
,, 2 do.	.....	1s. 11d.	,,
,, 1 do.	.....	1s. 10 15/16d.	,,
On demand	.....	1s. 10 7/8d.	,,
On Scotland do.	...		
On Ireland do.	...		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		1s. 10 13/16d.	,,

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	..	..	6 per cent.
6 do.	..	..	4 ,,
3 do.	..	..	3 ,,

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.
All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Bangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency is now issuing Drafts and Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank)	at	1s. 11 1/8d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	,,	1s. 11d.	,,
3 do.	,,	1s. 10 15/16d.	,,
2 do.	,,	1s. 10¼d.	,,
1 do.	,,	1s. 10 13/16d.	,,
On Demand (Head Office)	,,	1s. 10 3/4d.	,,

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,		3 per cent.
Do.	6 do.	4 ,,
Do.	12 do.	6 ,,

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to H. M. "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 25th August 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£988,800.
PAID-UP CAPITAL of.....£464,100
RESERVE FUND .....£ 23,300.

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Cooper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 23, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FERRE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. F. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWER Esq.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal		3 per cent.
,, 6	,,	4 ,,
,, 12	,,	6 ,,

A Remittance should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st July 1868.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.

Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to those for annual Policies.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

FOR SALE—

Cunliffe's Champagne, Qts	.....	at Rs. 42	per doz.
Do. Do.	Pts.....	,, 20	,,
Do. Moselle	.....Qts.....	,, 42	,,
Do. Brandy	.....	,, 30	,,
Do. Sherry	.....	,, 25	,,
Do. Claret	.....	,, 23	,,
Ronaldson's Sherry	.....	,, 22	,,
Port Wine of 1815	.....	,, 30	,,
Do. of 1847	.....	,, 24	,,
W. McEwan's Beer	.....Qts.....	,, 5	,,
Do.	Do.....Pts.....	,, 3	,,

REMINGTON & Co.

FOR SALE, from L. Bassotaé, Bordeaux, in Cases of 1 dozen Quarts each—

CLARETS.....	Medoc.....	per doz.	Rs. 18
	Medoc Vieux.....	,,	21
	Margaux.....	,,	18
	St. Emilion.....	,,	20
	St Estephe.....	,,	20
	Haut Sauternes.....	,,	20
	Graves 1 er. Crû.....	,,	20
	Chateau Leoville.....	,,	25
	Grand Chateau Larose...	,,	25
	Grand Chateau Lafite...	,,	25
BURGUNDY, Chambertin.....		,,	30

TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.,
Opposite the Custom House.

FOR SALE.

SPICED BEEF & MUTTON for SALE, without bone, preserved in Fat, in Tierces. Apply No. 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

ON SALE, one Sample 9-Horse Power PORTABLE and one Sample 6-horse power VERTICAL STATIONARY STEAM ENGINE, complete.
TIMMIS